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WILLIAM LEWIS, —PERSEVERE.— Editor and Proprietor.

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Political, &c.

LETTER OF HON. A. H. STEPHENS.

We publish below the letter recently written by the distinguished Georgian—Hon. A. H. Stephens—in regard to the proceedings at Charleston, and the policy of the Democratic party, omitting only a few passages of minor importance:

CRAWFORDSVILLE, GA., May 9, 1860.

* * * * *

A State Convention should be called at an early day—and that Convention should consider the whole subject calmly and dispassionately, with "the sober second thought," and determine whether to send a representation to Richmond or to Baltimore. The correct determination of this question, as I view it, will depend upon another; and that is, whether the doctrine of non-intervention by Congress with slavery in the Territories ought to be adhered to or abandoned by the South. This is a very grave and serious question, and ought not to be decided rashly or intemperately. No such small matters as the promotion of this or that individual, however worthy or unworthy, ought to enter into its consideration. It is a great subject of public policy, affecting the vast interests of the present and the future. It may be unnecessary, and entirely useless, for me to obtrude my views upon this question, in advance of the meeting of such Convention, upon whom its decision may primarily devolve. I cannot, however, comply with your request without doing so, to a limited extent, at least. This I shall do. In the first place, then, I assume, as an unquestioned and unquestionable fact, that *non-intervention* as stated, has been for many years received, recognized, and acted upon, as the settled doctrine of the South. By non-intervention, I mean the principle that Congress shall pass no law upon the subject of slavery in the Territories, either for or against it in any way—that they shall not interfere or act upon it at all—or, in the express words of Mr. Calhoun, the great Southern leader, that Congress shall "leave the whole subject where the Constitution and the great principle of self-government place it." This has been eminently a Southern doctrine. It was announced by Mr. Calhoun, in his speech, in the Senate, on the 27th of June, 1848; and after two years of discussion, was adopted as the basis of the adjustment finally made in 1850. It was the demand of the South, put forth by the South, and since its establishment has been again and again affirmed and reaffirmed as the settled policy of the South, by party conventions and State Legislatures, in every form that a people can give authoritative expression to their will and wishes. This cannot now be matter of dispute. It is history, as indelibly fixed upon the record as the fact that the colony of Georgia was settled under the auspices of Oglethrope, or that the war of American Revolution was fought in resistance to the unjust claims of power on the part of the British Parliament.

I refer to this matter of history connected with the subject under consideration barely as a starting point—to show how we stand in relation to it. It is not a new question. It has been up before, and, whether rightly or wrongly, it has been decided—decided and settled just as the South asked that it should be—not, however, without a great effort and a prolonged struggle. The question now is, shall the South abandon her own position in that decision and settlement? This is the question virtually presented by the action of the seceders from the Charleston Convention, and the grounds upon which they based their action. Or, stated in other words, it amounts to this: whether the Southern States, after all that has taken place on the subject, should now reverse their previous course, and demand Congressional intervention for the protection of slavery in the Territories, as a condition of their remaining longer in the Union. For I take it for granted that it would be considered by all the most mischievous folly to make the demand unless we intend to push the issue to its ultimate and legitimate results. Shall the South, then, make this demand of Congress, and when made, in case of failure to obtain it, shall she secede from the Union as a portion of her delegates, (some under instructions and some from their own free will,) seceded from the Convention, on their failure to get it granted there?

Thus stands the naked question, as I understand it, presented by the action of the seceders, in its full dimensions; its length, breadth, and depth, in all its magnitude.

It is presented, not to the Democratic party alone; it is true, a Convention of that party may first act on it, but it is presented to the country, to the whole people of the South, of all parties. And men of all parties should duly and timely consider it, for they may all have to take sides on it, sooner or later.

It rises to importance high above any party organization of the present day, and it may, and ought to, if need be, sweep them all from the board. *My judgment is against the demand.* If it were a new question, presented in its present light, for the first time, my views upon it might be different from what they are.

* * * * *

The only cause of complaint I have heard is, that non-intervention, as established in 1850, and carried out in 1854, is not understood at the North as it is at the South; that while we hold that, in leaving "the whole subject where the Constitution and the great principles of self-government place it," the common Territories are to remain open for settlement by Southern people, with their slaves until otherwise provided by a State Constitution. The friends and supporters of the same doctrine at the North maintain that under it the people of an organized Territory can protect or exclude slave property before the formation of a State Constitution. This opinion, or construction of theirs, is what is commonly dubbed "squatter sovereignty."—Upon this point of difference in construction of what are "the great principles of self-government," under the Constitution of the United States, a great deal has been said and written.

We have heard it in the social circle, in the forum, on the hustings, and in the halls of legislation. The newspapers have literally groaned with dissertions on it. Pamphlets have been published for and against the respective sides. Congress has spent months in its discussion, and may spend as many years as they have months, without arriving at any more definite or satisfactory conclusion in relation to it than Milton's perplexed spirits did upon the abstruse questions on which they held such high and prolonged debate when they reasoned:

> "Of Providence, foreknowledge, will and fate;
> Fixed fate, free will, foreknowledge, absolute,
> And found no end, in wandering mazes lost."

It is not my purpose now to enter the list of these disputants. My own opinions upon the subject are known; and it is equally known that this difference of opinion, or construction, is no new thing in the history of this subject. Those who hold the doctrine that the people of the Territories, according to the great principle of self-government, under the Constitution of the United States, can exclude slavery by Territorial law, and regulate slave property as all property, held the same views they now do, when we agreed with them to stand on those terms. The fact is also historical. The South held, that under the Constitution the Territorial Legislatures could not exclude slavery—that this required act of sovereignty to do. Some gentlemen of the North held, as they now do, that the Territorial Legislatures could control slave property as absolutely as they could any other kind of property, and by a system of laws could virtually exclude slavery from amongst them, or prevent its introduction if they choose.

That point of difference, it was agreed by both sides, to leave to the courts to settle.—There was no cheat, or swindle, or fraud, or double-dealing in it. It was a fair, honorable and constitutional adjustment of the difference. No assertion or declaration by Congress, one way or the other, could have effected the question in the least degree; for if the people, according to "the great principle of self-government," under the Constitution, have the right contended for by those who espouse that side of the argument, then Congress could not and cannot deprive them of it. And if Congress did not have, or does not have, the power to exclude slavery from a Territory, as those on our side contended and still contend, they have not, then they could not and did not confer it upon the Territorial Legislatures. We of the South held that Congress had not the power to exclude, and could not delegate a power they did not possess—also, that the people had not the power to exclude under the Constitution, and, therefore, the mutual agreement was to take the subject out of Congress, and leave the question of the power of the people where the Constitution had placed it—with the courts. This is the whole of it. The question in dispute is a judicial one, and no act of Congress, nor ony resolution of any party Convention can in way affect it, unless we first abandon the position of non-intervention by Congress.

But it seems exceedingly strange to me, that the people of the South should, at this late day, begin to find fault with this Northern construction, as it is termed—especially since the decision of the Supreme Court, in the case of *Dred Scott*. In this connection, I may be permitted to say that I have read, with deep interest, the debates of the Charleston Convention, and particularly the able, logical, and eloquent speech of Hon. Wm. L. Yancey, of Alabama. It was, decidedly, the strongest argument I have seen on this side of the question. But its greatest power was shown in its complete answer to itself. Never did a man, with greater clearness, demonstrate that "squatter sovereignty," the bugbear of the day, is not in the Kansas bill, all that has been said to the contrary notwithstanding. This, he put beyond the power of refutation. But he stopped not there—he went on, and by reference to the decision of the Supreme Court alluded to, he showed conclusively, in a most pointed and thrilling climax, that this most frightful doctrine could not, by possibility, be in it, or in any other Territorial bill—that it is a constitutional impossibility. With the same master-hand he showed that the doctrine of "squatter sovereignty" is not in the Cincinnati platform; then, why should we of the South now complain of *non-intervention*, or ask a change of platform?

What else have we to do but to insist upon our allies to stand to their agreement?—Would it not have been much more natural to look for flinching on their side than on ours? Why should we desire or want any other platform than that adopted at Cincinnati? If those who stood with us on it, in the contest of 1856, are willing still to stand on it, why should we not be equally willing? For my life I cannot see, unless we are determined to have a quarrel with the North anyhow, on general account. If so, in behalf of common sense, let us put it upon more tenable ground! These are abundant. For our own character's sake, let us make it upon the aggressive acts of our enemies, rather any supposed shortcoming of our friends, who have stood by us so steadfastly in so many constitutional struggles. In the name of patriotism and honor, let us not make it upon a point which may so directly subject us to the charge of breach of plighted faith. Whatever may befal us, let us ever be found, by friend or foe, as good as our word. These are my views, frankly and earnestly given.

The great question then, is, shall we stand by our principles, or shall we, cutting loose from our moorings where we have been safely anchored so many years, launch out again into unknown seas, upon new and perilous adventures, under the guide and pilotage of those who prove themselves to have no more fixedness of purpose or stability as to objects or policy than the shifting winds by which we shall be driven? Let this question be decided by the Convention, and decided with that wisdom, coolness, and forecast which become statesmen and patriots. As for myself, I can say, whatever may be the course of future events, my judgment in this crisis is, that we should stand by our principles "through woe" as well as "through weal," and maintain them in good faith, now and always, if need be, until they, we, and the Republic, perish together in a common ruin. I see no injury that can possibly arise to us from them—not even if the constitutional impossibility of their containing "squatter sovereignty" did not exist, as has been conclusively demonstrated. For, if it did exist in them, and were all that its most ardent advocates claim for it, no serious practical danger to us could result from it.

Even according to their doctrine, we have the unrestricted right of expansion to the extent of population. They hold that slavery can and will go, under its operation, wherever the people want it. Squatters carried it to Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, Alabama, Mississippi and Arkansas, without any law to protect it, and to Texas against a law prohibiting it, and they will carry to all countries where climate, soil, production, and population will allow. These are the natural laws that will regulate it under *non-intervention*, according to their construction; and no act of Congress can carry it into any Territory against these laws, any more than it could make the rivers run to the mountains, instead of the sea. If we have not enough of the right sort of population to compete longer with the North in the colonization of new Territories and States, this deficiency can never be supplied by any such act of Congrress as that now asked for. The attempt would be as vain as that of Xerxes to control the waters of the Hellespont by whipping them in his rage.

The times, as you intimate, do indeed, portend evil. But I have no fears for the institution of slavery, either in the Union or out of it, if our people are but true to themselves—true, stable, and loyal to fixed principles and settled policy; and if they are not thus true, I have little hope of anything good, whether the present Union lasts or a new one be formed. There is, in my judgment, nothing to fear from the "irrepressible conflict" of which we hear so much. Slavery rests upon great truths, which can never be successfully assailed by reason or argument. It has grown stronger in the minds of men the more it has been discussed, and it will still grow stronger as the discussion proceeds and time rolls on. Truth is omnipotent, and must prevail. We have only to maintain the truth with firmness, and wield it aright. Our system rests upon an impregnable basis, that can and will defy all assaults from without. My greatest apprehension is from causes within—there lies the greatest danger. We have grown luxuriant in the exuberance of our well-being and unparalleled prosperity.

There is a tendency everywhere, not only at the North, but at the South, to strife, dissension, disorder, and anarchy. It is against this tendency that the sober-minded and reflecting men everywhere should be called upon to guard.

My opinion, then, is, that delegates ought to be sent to the adjourned Convention at Baltimore. The demand made at Charleston by the seceders *ought not to be insisted upon.* Harmony being restored on this point, a nomination can doubtless be made of some man whom the party everywhere can support with the same zeal and the same ardor with which they entered and waged the contest in 1856, when the same principles were involved.

If in this there be a failure, let the responsibility not rest upon us. Let there be no cause for censure at our door. If in the end the great national Democratic party—the strong ligament which has so long bound and held the Union together—shaped its policy, and controlled its destinies, and to which we have so often looked with a hope that seldom failed, as the only party North on which to rely in the most trying hours when constitutional rights were in peril, let it not be said to us, in the midst of the disasters that may ensue, "you did it!" In every and any event, let not the reproach of Punic faith rest upon your name. If everything else has to go down let our untarnished honor at least survive the wreck.

A Significant Article.

We copy the following leading article from the Baltimore *Patriot* of the 19th, the prominent Opposition journal in Maryland, at present conducted with unusual ability:

MR. DOUGLAS' GREAT SPEECH.—Mr. Douglas has eclipsed himself. Hitherto, in all his efforts to make plain his doccrine of squatter sovereignty, he has walked in a fog, and his commentators after him, including even our distinguished townsman, Reverdy Johnson. They were all treading, as it were, upon *cineres dolosos*, or, in the Western vernacular, they were walking on eggs, and they held their breath for fear of breaking some of them. But since the Charleston Convention has rudely smashed every egg in his pathway to the Presidency, he has thrown away all prudential policy, torn the mask from his face, and revealed himself in his true proportions before the country.

We used to think Mr. Douglas was a demagogue, who would sell his country for gold; but not so now. His rebellion against the slave-codists redeemed him in some measure in our estimation as a statesman, but his continuing to adhere to the political organization which sought to crush him, made him seem to us a cringing politician still, that thrift might follow fawning. We never dreamed that he had it in his heart to war upon the slave-codists from that stand-point, with a solemn determination to crush them out, or crush out the Democratic party. His course, or rather the course of his friends in the Charleston Convention, and his recent great speech in the Senate house, have opened our eyes very wide indeed, and we are now prepared to accord to him a statesmanship and a political integrity which his previous history had never been able to impress us with. So true is it, that when a man throws away the scabbard he can always make a better fight than with it—in other words, when a man plants himself upon truth, and in utter disregard of expediency, goes forth to its defence—he is sure to rise up to the true measure of his manhood and genius.

He has proved, beyond the possibility of cavil, that he is not the author of squatter sovereignty, but that General Cass is, and that the Democratic party in the slave States accepted it as the cardinal doctrine of Democratic faith upon the subject of slavery, both in the States and in the Territories. It is a historical question, and he perfectly overwhelms his opponents by copious citations from the printed records of the Democratic party in the South. The tergiversations, too, of the now slave-codists, he shows up with irresistable ridicule. Never, never have we met with a speech delivered anywhere, in which the unities have been so completely preserved. He lays down all his propositions with all the vigorous certainty that belongs to a mathematician, and he goes on to his demonstrations with the same rigor of argument, leaving nothing to be inferred, and in every case coming out logically triumphant. He has proved to the world that he and his supporters are the sole representatives of the Democracy that went into the Presidential conflict of 1856, and came out victorious. He has established beyond a doubt, that squatter sovereignty is Democracy, and Democracy squatter sovereignty; and in the demonstration he is upheld by such men as Governor Hershel V. Johnson and Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, and Mr. Speaker Orr, of South Carolina, and others of their school, who have not gone after the false gods of slave-codism, and revival of the African slave trade, and disunion.

Never before, in all previous contests, have the treasonable designs of disunion been made to stick to the backs of the slave-code Democracy as Mr. Douglas has made them. He states their principles in their own language, and leaves them to the logical fate of those principles, and that is, pure unmitigated disunionism. There is no escape from this Nessus' shirt.

The Democratic party proper, therefore, according to Mr. Douglas, its recent chosen leader and expounder at Charleston, by a clear majority vote, is the exponent of squatter sovereignty, or the right of the people in the Territories of the United States to admit or prohibit slavery, as they shall see fit to do, without interference from the General Government in any way. In other words, that they are politically supreme, justas the people of the States are, under the Constitution.

The bolters, on the other hand, from the regular organization, are those who want to make slavery a Federal institution, both in the States and the Territories, to be protected and preserved as such by law. With these clear distinctions before the public, Mr. Douglas patronizingly offers quarter to the dissenters, which they as scornfully reject. And thus it is that the slavery-extensionists and slave-codists are now compelled to accept squatter sovereignty, which is certain death to the further extension of slavery, because it adjures all the power of Congress over the subject, or to go out of the Union! Whether Mr. Douglas' gracious offer of quarter will be accepted by the Richmond Convention or not remains to be seen. If they are consistent, they will spurn it, just as Jefferson Davis spurned it a day or two ago. It will then be for the people at large to decide whether they will have Douglas to be their "Majesty" or not, as the Japanese called the President the other day.

Who Shall be Nominated at Baltimore?

Who shall be nominated for President at Baltimore, is a question as easily answered as asked. If the delegates, when they assemble on the 18th of June, in that city, are governed by the choice of the rank and file of the Democracy, they cannot hesitate to nominate Stephen A. Douglas. The vote which he received at Charleston proves beyond a doubt that the people want him for their standard bearer in the coming Presidential contest; and why should they not be gratified? His 152½ votes represent several thousand more than two-thirds of the numerical strength of the Democratic party; which, if any indication at all, is conclusive to his popularity with the masses. Why should he not be nominated? There is no good reason against it. He is acknowledged as an experienced and able statesman, and conservative, and his Democracy is endorsed beyond question by the strong support he received in the Convention. He is the representative man of the party, and stands a head and shoulders above all his competitors. While the people are for him, it is true that the politicians are against him. So they were against Jackson, but the popular feeling of the country overrode all such puny opposition and placed him in power in spite of it; and unless we are much mistaken in coming events, such will be the case with Mr. Douglas. We find that the opposition made to his nomination is composed of two elements, the federal office-holders and hangers-on in the free States, and the avowed disunionists men in the South; who appear cordially to fraternize to strike down the great leader of the Democratic party. These men, if we are to judge from their action, would sooner see the party destroyed, than that Douglas should be elected. They not only unite in the most bitter personal warfare upon him, but join hands in advocating doctrine which is a disgrace to the age, and will ruin any party which endorses it.

Now there are many reasons in favor of his nomination at Baltimore, when the Convention re-assembles at that place, but none against. He has a majority of the delegates who represent two-thirds of the Democratic vote of the Union. He is strong all over the North, and the conservative masses of the South are with him. The minority asks him to give way, but wherefore? Our whole system of government is founded upon majorities, which he has, and why should it not be respected in this instance, and draw to him the additional votes to make up two thirds? The weaker has no precedent, nor right, for asking the stronger party to give way; if either must yield, and one or the other will have to, if a nomination is made, the former must go under. As an argument against the nomination of Douglas, his enemies say he cannot be elected. But why not, unless the friends of other candidates go over to the Republicans; which some of the leaders may do, and we hope will, but none of the rank and file will follow them. They expect the friends of Douglas to support any one of their men if nominated, and it would be treason not to do it; wherefore then should they not do likewise?

In this district we think the voice of the people is fairly for Douglas, and believe, if they had the power to do so, they would so record it. Mr. Wilson, of Lehigh, cast his vote for him at Charleston; and we feel assured that Mr. Vansant will represent his constituents, if he does the same thing at Baltimore, which we have every hope he will do. The delegates are not self-constituted, but are the representatives of the people, and in Convention are supposed to do that which carries out their will.—*Doylestown Democrat.*

Good Pluck.

When the Southern fire-eaters bolted from the Charleston convention, Mr. Claiborn, of Missouri, arose and is reported to have made the following plucky speech:—

"Gentlemen of the National Democratic party of the United States—I am a slaveholder, and represent a slaveholding district that has shed more blood for slavery than all Alabama. I was sent to this Convention to save the Union, and not trample it under foot. The party that the whole country has rallied around the last fifty years cannot be denationalized even by the secession of delegates from fifteen slaveholding States, from whom we will appeal to the people. The contest for the nomination has been a war waged by a corrupt administration and its office-holders to strike down the Napoleon of America politics. I came here believing that the heart of the people was throbbing more wildly for Douglas than for any other living man; and I don't feel a d—d bit scared at this secession. I did't mean to swear, but hot weather, five dollars a day, and disruption would make a preacher swear. Let us emblazon on our banner the name of Douglas, and it will give it a new lustre.

Oliver Stevens, Esq., a delegate from Massachusetts, immediately took the floor and spoke as follows:—

"I have come to the conclusion that the secession to-day was a deep laid plot for the defeat of Douglas. I say no more here than I have said to my colleagues, that they who oppose Douglas misrepresent Massachusetts. I am willing to go home to my constituents and present to them the record of my fidelity. This whole thing of secession is but a *ruse* to frighten the friends of Judge Douglas. All we have to do is to go straight forward, in our line of duty, and then we can stand before the people.

Col. Wright of Pennsylvania, followed Mr. Stevens and said:

"The day of concessions has gone by, and we must now act with firmness and decision. The North has yielded up to the South everything she can concede but her honor. When it was charged upon us in the meetings of the platform committee that we sympathized with abolitionism, I hurled back their base insinuations. Two weeks' association with Southern men at Washington, has convinced me that Douglas will carry every Southern State, in the teeth of secession from the National Democratic Convention by a band of fire-eating fanatics, who represent minorities in the States from which they came. The "Old Keystone State" will give her vote to Stephen A. Douglas by an immense majority. Throw out of the Convention the federal office-holders, and there would be but one voice, and that for Douglas.

"I Wish I Had a Capital."

So heard I great strapping young man exclaim the other day. I did want to tell him a piece of mind so bad. But I'll just write it to him. You want a capital, do you?—And suppose you had what you call capital, what would you do with it? You want capital! Haven't you got hands and feet, and body and muscle, and bone, and brains; and don't you call them capital? What more capital did God give to anybody? Oh! but they are not money, say you. But they are more than money. If you will use them they will make money, and nobody can take them from you. Don't you know how to use them? If you don't it is time you were learning. Take hold of the first plow, or hoe, or jack-plane, or broad-ax that you can find, and go to work. Your capital will soon yield you a large interest. Aye, but there's the rub; you don't want to work, you want money or credit that you may play the gentleman and speculate, and end in playing the vagabond; or you want a plantation and negroes, that you may hire an overseeer to attend to them, while you run over the country and dissipate, and get in debt; or want to marry some rich girl who may be foolish enough to take you for your fine clothes and good looks, that she may support you.

Shame upon you young man! Go to work with the capital you have, and you'll soon make interest enough upon it, and with it, to give you as much money as you want, and make you feel like a man. If you can't make money upon which capital you have, you couldn't make it if you had a million of dollars in money. If you don't know how to use bone and muscle and brains, you would not know how to use gold. If you let the capital you have lie idle and waste and rust out, it would be the same thing with you if you had gold; you would only know how to waste.

Then don't stand about like a great helpless child, waiting for somebody to come in and feed you, but go to work. Take the first work you can find, no matter what it is, so that you be sure to do it like Billy Gray did his drumming—well. Yes, whatever you undertake, do it well; always do your best. If you manage the capital you already have, you will soon have plenty more to manage; but if you can't or won't manage the capital God has given you, you will never have any other to manage. Do you hear, young man?

☞A good-looking young lady recently entered a dyer's shop, and thus accosted him:

"You are the man that dies are you not?"

"No," replied the gallant, "I'm the man that lives, but I'll die for you."

A Beautiful Picture.

A mother teaching her child to pray, is an object at once the most sublime and tender that the imagination can conceive. Elevated above earthly things, she seems like one of those guardian angels, the companions of our earthly pilgrimage, through whose ministration we are incited to good and restrained from evil. The image of the mother becomes associated in his mind with the invocation she taught him to his "Father who is in heaven." When the seductions of the world assail his youthful mind, that well remembered prayer to his "Father who is in heaven," will strengthen him to resist evil.—When in riper years he mingles with mankind and encounters fraud under the mask of honesty; when he sees confiding goodness betrayed, generosity ridiculed as weakness, unbridled hatred, and the coolness of interested friendship, he may indeed be tempted to despise his fellow-men; but he will remember his "Father who is in heaven."

Should he, on the contrary, abandon himself to the world and allow the seed of self-love to spring up and flourish in his heart, he will, notwithstanding, sometimes hear a warning voice in the depths of his soul, severely tender as those maternal lips which instructed him to his "Father who is in heaven." But when the trials of life are over, and he may be extended on the bed of death, with no other consolation but the peace of an approving conscience, he will recall the scenes of his infancy, the image of his mother, and with tranquil confidence will resign his soul to Him who died that we might live—the Redeemer of the world.

Genuine Religion.

How beautiful is that religion which teaches me to love God above all things and my neighbor as myself! Religion is benevolence, and benevolence includes every virtue. The benevolent can not be uncharitable, can not be unfaithful, can not be censorious, can not be impure in act or thought, can not be selfish; they love God and their neighbors, and they do as they would be done by. But who is religious? who is benevolent? who is at all times free from censoriousness, from uncharitableness? None. No, not one. The precepts taught us as those on which "hang all the law and prophets," *the love of God and the love of thy neighbor*, may be impressed upon the heart and have the whole undivided assent of the understanding; while the mind is in this state, the individual is religious.—But the cares of the world and their jarring collisions must at times occupy the thoughts, and divert the mind from this wholesome state. The passions which have been cherished by bad education—the indulgences that have become habitual before the beauty of wisdom was perceived by the thousand and ten thousand occurrences which tempt the rich to uncharitableness, and the poor to envy and malice, all by turns, banish the truth from the mind. This has led men to the desert and to the monastery; to become hermits and monks. Truth becomes effective by frequent contemplation; and the habitual recurrence of its precepts induces practice.

An Ingenious Advice.

A sergent with about twenty-five soldiers had been sent out some miles from Fort Defiance, New Mexico, to guard some stock which were sent to graze, when they found that the party was surrounded by about four hundred hostile Navajoe Indians. The brave and skillful sergent took position on an eminence, and by a volley from the long shooting rifles of his party at first drove off the savages, who, however, soon rallied, and were prepared to storm the small party on all sides.

The sergent, in taxing his brain for an expedient by which to convey intelligence of the desperate peril in which his party was placed, took a single dog which had accompanied the party, fastened to his collar a note written with a pencil, informing the commander at the fort of his situation, took a tin cup in which he put some pebbles, which were confined with a piece of cloth over the top, fastened with a string to the dog's tail, and started the dog loose, knowing that he would in his fright run to the fort. He dashed with his greatest speed to Fort Defiance; the note was discovered and read. Straightway a party was sent to the rescue, and arrived just in time to save the lives of the whole party.

Suspicion.

One thing you will learn fast enough in the world for it is potent in such teaching—that is, to be suspicious. Oh! cast from you forever the hateful lesson. Men do not think how much of true innocence they are laying down, when they assume a clothing whose texture is guile. Beware of this mock protection; for you can hardly use it without practicing deceit. I do not ask you to trust always, but I would have you think well of men until you find them otherwise. When you are once deceived, either by an acted or a spoken falsehood, trust that person no more.

I had once laid down to me as an axiom by a very dear friend (and I am so satisfied of the precept's truth as to make it a rule of my life,) that persons rarely suspect others except of things which they are capable of doing themselves. Yes! these shadows of doubting are generally flung from some bad realities within. You are looking at your own image when you see so much vileness in your neigdbor's face. How much better might not we ourselves become, if we used more largely to others that blessed charity which thinketh no evil!

HOME LIFE.—If home life is well ordered, the children having, according to age, working time, play time, books, games, and household sympathies, they will love home, and find pleasure there.

Give the little ones slates and pencils, and encourage their attempts to make pictures.—Drawing will amuse them when noisy plays have lost their zest, or are unseasonable; and the art will be useful to them in after life.—Have them read to each other stories and paragraphs of your selection, and save the funny things and the pleasant ones you see in papers to read them at your leisure. You can not imagine how much it will please them, and how it will bind them to you. But choose well for them; for the impression made on their minds now will last when the hills crumble. Have them sing together, and sing with them, teaching them songs and hymns. Let them sing all day—like the birds—at all proper times. Have them mutually interested in the same things—amusements and occupations; having specified times for each, so that their time will be orderly. Let them work together in the garden—boys and girls—both need out-of-door work. Together let them enjoy their games, riddles, etc.—all their plays, books, and work—while the parents' eyes direct and sympathize, and their loud voices blend in loving accord.

☞A cook expected company, and was at a loss how to entertain her friends. Her mistress said: "Chloe, you must make an apology." "La! missus, how can I make it? I got no apples, no eggs, no butter, no nuffin, to make it wid!"

THE GLOBE.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, May 30, 1860.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

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FOR PRESIDENT,

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATION.

FOR GOVERNOR,

HENRY D. FOSTER,

OF WESTMORELAND.

The Price of Votes at Charleston.

A correspondent of a Cincinnati paper, hostile to Douglas, writing from Charleston, was forced to admit that nothing but a most desperate resort to the most villainous measures deprived Douglas of the two-third vote. The first contest was to get a platform on which Douglas would *not* stand. To obtain votes for that, every possible means was resorted to by the federal government. The correspondent we have alluded to said:

"I have no doubt a vote on the platform would bring ten thousand dollars, or a promise of a foreign mission, United States marshalship, or postmaster's commission in this market to-day. How long can this state of things continue before the people will hold that the commission of a federal office holder is a certificate of personal infamy?"

We propose, says the editor of the Chicago (*Illinois*) *Times*, to state two cases tending to corroborate both propositions in the above paragraph.

One of the Danite delegates from the State of Illinois was a postmaster, lately resigned because of a small defalcation of a few thousand dollars. He informed the Slidell and Bright managers that he could not attend at Charleston because of a want of means.—Three hundred dollars was the least he could travel that far upon and kill Douglas. The money was forthcoming, and paid over to him. He picked up a few dollars from other sources, and started for Charleston. When he reached Cincinnati, however, he turned his face westward, and provided himself with a good "out-fit" from the federal funds, when last heard from was camping out some hundred miles beyond Kansas, on his way to Pike's Peak.

A delegate to Charleston—a bonna fide delegate—representing a constituency unanimously in favor of Douglas, had the misfortune (or perhaps we should say fortune) to be a defaulter to the government to an amount ranging between fifty-five and sixty thousand dollars. He went to Charleston. He was visited and set up with, but he knew his value, and did not yield too soon. He even voted for Douglas on the first ballot. The terrors of the sub-treasury law were held up before him; a prosecution by Judge Black was hinted at, but it was of no avail. At length he yielded—and the attentive reader of congressional proceedings will possibly hear eventually of the passage of a bill authorizing the secretary of the treasury to "settle on principles of justice and equity," the accounts of a—delegate to Charleston who recorded his half vote against Douglas!

All honor to the men who, in the face of an opposition conducted in that manner, remained firm and true to the cause of self-government and the representative man of the people.

THE JAPANESE EMBASSY.—The Japanese Embassy who are now on a visit to this country, are creating a good deal of excitement. They were formally presented to the President and his Cabinet, on Thursday of last week. They visited the Halls of Congress while in session and expressed great satisfaction at the proceedings. They also visited all the places of note in Washington, and seemed to be greatly delighted with our mode of doing business. They have received an invitation to visit Philadelphia, which they accepted, but no definite time has, as yet, been fixed. Great preparations are being made for them. It is supposed they will visit Philadelphia first, and then Baltimore and New York, as well as several other places of note. The principal object of the Japanese Embassy is to get an English copy of the treaty signed by the President of the United States. The original was burnt in the great fire at Jeddo, two years ago. The copy in Japanese was saved. This they bring with them, and a copy of it, (not signed,) and a letter from the Tycoon to the President of the United States.

THE U. S. TREASURY.—The receipts into the Treasury last week amounted to $1,181,000; increase over the sum on hand last week $536,000; amount subject to draft $7,286,000.

☞ Hon. J. C. Robinson, M. C., from Illinois, will accept our thanks for a copy of Judge Douglas' late able speech in the Senate.

From the South.

The Henderson (Kentucky) *Reporter* says:

"A few such ultraists in the Convention as Yancey and Burrows have done more to distract and divide the Democratic party than all the efforts of the united opposition combined. The action of the regular Convention will be sustained by the great mass of the party both North and South. The course of the bolters will meet the severe disapprobation of the people, and they (the bolters) will sink to that political oblivion which their conduct so richly merits."

The St. Joseph's (Missouri) *South* treats them in this way:

"If the Democratic party has so far derogated from a due sense of self-respect, and have so fallen in power as to be unable to visit contempt upon such disorganizers, the day of its usefulness is gone, and the sooner it shall be disbanded the better. But now, as hitherto, we congratulate the country; the action of the representatives of our party at Charleston is such as to command the respect and support of the people of the Union.—These factionists, when all honorable means of conciliating them were exhausted, were told to go. That honorable defeat was to be preferred to success under such dictation."

The New Orleans *True Delta* thus hits them. Speaking of the action of the Convention, and the offer of the free States to abide by the Cincinnati platform, which offer was rejected by the fire-eaters, that paper says:

"The free States, when thus harrassed, insulted, and reduced to the last extremity, their manhood revolts, certain States which make treason their boast, secede from fellowship with them, and Louisiana, to the humiliation, astonishment, and mortification of her Union-loving people, finds herself in company and partnership with Mississippi, Arkansas, Florida, Alabama and South Carolina in their plot to destroy the Union."

The Macon (Georgia) *Telegraph* sensibly addresses the citizens of that State. After mentioning the fact that all the State Conventions since 1856 had indorsed the Cincinnati platform, and further that the last one, which elected delegates to Charleston, refused to indorse the Alabama platform, that able paper says:

"Fellow-Georgians, think for one moment of the utter and wild absurdities of asking Congress for police regulations for the security of slave property in the Territories! Will you insist upon such a requisition? Would you even accept it, if tendered? No, no.—The voice of common sense says, let the people regulate these matters for themselves.—Let those who are to compose the State fix and regulate the social status.

The Raleigh, North Carolina, *Standard* denounces the whole secession movement and those concerned in it.

The Newbern, North Carolina, *Daily Progress*, after giving the disunionists some severe hits, says:

"We do not know what the delegates from this State will do at Baltimore, but this we believe: Had their commission expired, and had the Democratic party of the State to assemble in convention again, we are confident that out and out Douglas delegates would be appointed. It is evident that the Democratic masses want DOUGLAS and if a portion of the Southern fire-eaters are determined not to support him, let them come out and absolve themselves from all connection with the party."

The Huntsville, Alabama, *Advocate* is entirely opposed to the disunion secessionists, and concludes an article thus:

"We therefore deem it the duty of the old and tried Democracy of Alabama to be represented in the Baltimore National Convention, there to unite the Democratic party in one more effort to overthrow the Black Republicans, to secure which union and harmony are requisite, and without which defeat is sure. Be assured that if the Democracy are defeated, the South will be the cause of it herself, if she runs an irregular Democratic ticket in opposition to the regular one."

There has been very loud thunder in New Orleans, where the masses of the Democracy, headed by some of the most distinguished members of the party, repudiated the seceders, and expressed their entire satisfaction with Douglas, and the platform adopted by the regular Convention. Nor is the thunder confined to the city—the country is indignant at the course of the seceders; and as an evidence of the tone of the country press, we extract the following, from the Point Coupee, Louisiana, *Echo:*

After numerous ballots, Mr. Douglas received 152½ votes of the Convention, but the two-thirds rule—that is, of all the electoral votes in the Union—having been adopted, the nomination of the Illinois Senator was not effected, as in justice and right it should have been. Thus it seems that Mr. Douglas, with a clear majority of the votes in the Union, is to be choked by a miserable faction of men who have lost sight of their country and are blinded by personal animosity and mercenary objects.

This little squad of factionists hope to attain their end by maintaining a defiant attitude and expect to frighten into submission to their one-sided and narrow-minded views, the friends and supporters of Douglas. But we think they will miss it. The friends of Douglas are equally firm and determined, and we sincerely hope they will continue to stand up boldly and firmly in the support of Senator Douglas, who, by all odds, is the choice and favorite of the people of the United States.—His friends have had a large majority, and, having the power, we trust they will use it for the success of their favorite, and disregard the clamorings of a handful of seceders and disorganizers. We have arrived at a pretty pass, indeed, when five or six States claim the right to dictate to the others and force upon the Union their sectional, disunion, and heretical doctrines, and because forsooth, their sentiments are repudiated, they bolt!

☞ Gen. Sam Houston's political friends in the Opposition party are determined to run him for the Presidency as an Independent candidate. A mass meeting is to be held in New York to-day for the purpose of placing him prominently in the field.

☞ Judge Dixon, of Wisconsin, who was recently elected Judge of the Supreme Court of that State on the Democratic ticket, has come out strongly for Douglas.

WILL DOUGLAS BE NOMINATED?—This question is put to us every day by Democrats earnest for the success of the Democracy this fall. If delegates can be bought by Administration and Republican money, Douglas may be defeated in the nomination—for sure it is that every means will be resorted to to defeat the strongest man. The Republicans don't want Douglas nominated—they will subscribe their thousands to defeat his nomination.—Once nominated, he is sure of an election, and they know it.

☞ An immense mass meeting was held in Philadelphia on Saturday night last. The Chicago nominations were ratified; the campaign opened; several able speeches were delivered; a procession paraded the streets at midnight, bonfires, music and pyrotechnics, enlivened and amused the vast multitude in attendance. A mass meeting of the good, old tried and true Democracy will come off shortly in Philadelphia, which is expected to be as grand and enthusiastic in every respect, as the one held by the Republicans on Staturday night.

Douglas' Talents.

In eminence and ability he far surpasses any statesman now in public life. When he speaks in the Senate, he draws a crowd to the galleries and holds them entranced by his great qualities as a statesman and orator. His sterling integrity, his unflinching courage, his undoubted patriotism and his generous and unselfish nature constitute the great elements of his character. No man ever had such a host of ardent and enthusiastic friends and admirers as Stephen A. Douglas. In noble contrast with the derogatory of the *Commercial*, is the following, which we take from a Washington letter to the Montgomery (Alabama) *Confederation* of April 14th. The writer says:

"A few days ago I had a conversation with the Hon. A. G. Brown, Senator from Mississippi, in regard to Judge Douglas.—During the conversation I asked him what he thought of the Judge's speech, made on the 23d of January last, on the introduction of a resolution relative to the invasion of States. He replied that he considered it very able.—Judge Douglas,' said he, 'is the ablest man, in the United States. He is all brain. He has more brain than one-half of the Senators and both sides of the house, Democratic and Republican. He further stated that he differed from the Judge on the question of Popular Sovereignty; but in most other questions agreed with him; that he considered him the most progressive statesman of the times, and that he would infinitely prefer his nomination for President than that of many Southern men whose names had been mentioned in connection with the nomination. He then drew a comparison between Clay, Webster, Calhoun and Douglas, and placed Douglas, in point of intellect, above them all, except Mr. Calhoun."

☞ The Philadelphia *Daily News*, American, does not like the Chicago platform. In an article upon the Convention, it says:

"The Convention presented a platform which is to be taken into consideration. So far as this piece of work deals in generalities, it will, doubtless, be received with satisfaction by most of those who have occupied places in the People's party.

It has, however, in it what is called a "Dutch plank," which, we are told, was dictated by an assemblage of outsiders, who also met in the city of Chicago. This we esteem to be simply an insult to the American element, which constitutes so powerful a portion of the People's party in Pennsylvania, and as such we not only eschew it, but denounce it as a proposition unfit to be put forth by any body of men professing to act in opposition to the Loco Foco party. The day has not yet come when Americans will give up their Shiboleth, and although it may be esteemed as expedient and prudent to postpone a discussion of these distinctive views, until the great question of "black or white" shall be determined and disposed of in some way—the gentlemen who voted in this plank, as well as the crowd which dictated it, may rest assured that the paramount doctrines of Americanism must and shall be respected."

POSITION OF GOV. LETCHER.—Precisely as everybody anticipated, Governor Letcher, of Virginia avows himself against the secession movement of the fanatical fire-eaters of the "cotton confederacy." These are his words:

"In this letter I must confine myself to a brief statement of my opinions upon the points suggested, reserving my reasons for some future occasion, if it shall become necessary to assign them.

"First. I still approve the doctrine of Congressional non-intervention on the question of slavery. I consider it the only safe position for the South.

"Second. I disapprove of the course pursued by Alabama and other Southern States in seceding from the Charleston Convention. I do not pretend to question their motives, but I consider their action ill-advised. Their proposed meeting at Richmond can have no other effect, in my judgment, than to divide and distract the South still further, and render our defeat in the Presidential contest certain.

[From the Memphis Appeal.]

THE SECEDERS ARE NOT THE SOUTH.—We observe that a number of our Northern Democratic exchanges are disposed to regard the conduct of the seceders at Charleston as a movement of the South. We beg to inform them differently. The secession movement at Charleston, when it comes to be well understood, will meet with but little sympathy from the great mass of the Southern people. It was a movement, disorganizing in its nature and anarchial in its tendency, and finds favor with principally a few sore-headed politicians, who have nothing to lose, but everything to gain by a disruption of the Democratic party.

We beg to assure our Northern Democratic friends that the South, as it ever has been, is still with them. Ingratitude is one of those sins that can never be laid at the door of the Southern people, and as long as they have the memory that the Northern Democracy assisted them to annex Texas, pass the fugitive-slave law, and repeal the Missouri restriction, they will prove their loyalty whatever may be the course of the Yanceyites or secessionites.

The Tariff Plank of the Chicago P'latform.

The N. Y. *Evening Post*, a leading Republican and free trade paper thus construes the tariff resolution adopted at Chicago:

That our readers may see for themselves that the zealots of protection have no excuse for pretending that the Chicago platform favors their policy of compelling the consumers of the country, the immense class of laborers, farmers, artisans, mechanics, shopkeepers, trades-people of all sorts, to become tributaries to the lords of the mills, the owners of factories and forges and foundries and iron and coal mines—a species of slavery as detestable in principle as that which is founded on color—we quote the resolution, and ask that it may be attentively considered:

"*Twelfth*—That, while providing revenue for the support of the General Government by duties upon imports, sound policy requires such an adjustment of these imposts as to encourage the development of the industrial interest of the whole country, and we commend that policy of national exchanges which secures to the workingmen liberal wages, to agriculture remunerating prices, to mechanics and manufacturers an adequate reward for their skill, labor and enterprise, and to the nation commercial prosperity and independence.

Not a word about heavier duties—they are too heavy already; not a syllable in commendation of the principle of taxing the farmer, as Randolph used to say, to help his neighbor set up a spinning jenny. If that was what the Convention meant, it was easy to say it. If the taxes we pay are too low for the good of those who must pay them, the Convention could have said so in ten words; if it were intended to ask a restoration of old burdens for the benefit of the mill owners, the dictionary is full of plain English terms which would have expressed their meaning beyond the possibility of a mistake.

What, then, has the Convention said in regard to this question?

Simply that, as long as we provide a revenue for the support of the Government by laying duties on the merchandise received from abroad, we should "adjust"—that is the word—we should adjust these duties with the greatest regard to fairness and equity, in such a manner as that every public interest of the country shall be uninjured, and that the policy of national exchanges is to be commended—meaning, of course, the exchange of products between nations—which shall best promote the welfare of workmen and employers, farmers, mechanics, manufacturers, merchants, and all other classes.—Nothing of all this can be done by high duties; nothing of all this can be done by making iron dear; nothing of all this can be done by cutting off the supplies of coal from abroad, or restoring the heavy tax on imported woollens and cottons. When we talk of the "industrial interests of the whole country," what do we mean? Not the ownership of coal mine, or a forge, or a cotton or woollen mill. Industry, properly speaking, is any form of labor, the multifarious occupations of those who warm their rooms with coal and employ iron tools, and wear cottons and woollens—people who pursue any sort of toil, however humble or isolated. These are the persons to be considered in the "adjustment" of duties; and the resolution adopted by the Chicago Convention is comprehensive enough to include them all. The laundress must have cheap sad-irons, the farmer cheap drag-chains; we must all have cheap clothing and cheap fuel, and the only way we can get them is by low duties. The system of national exchanges, by which this is best effected is a system of reciprocal free trade.

Career of a Quack Doctor in Washington ---His Escape and Arrest.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston Traveller sends the following account of the exposure of a quack doctor in Washington, who pretended to extraordinary skill in the cure of ear diseases:

"A professed surgeon has just been exposed as a swindler, and after the most extraordinary imposture on his part, and credulity on that of our citizens, has been driven from the city, after being obliged to refund, in part, his ill-gotten gains. Dr. J. E. E. Ealing put up at the National, and by placards and advertisements, professed ability to cure deafness by an operation. He claimed to be operating surgeon to Queen Victoria,' and spoke of Sir James Clarke as his colleague.

"His theory was that by the removal of a certain something from the ears, by a process peculiarly his own, the hearing would be gradually restored, and be perfect in the course of a month. His plan was to extract from the ear of a patient some foreign substance introduced by himself, or some dead skin and exhibit it in triumph. In this way he imposed upon many. A relative of Senator Brown, of Mississippi, paid him $500 for an operation on her son. It is estimated that he made at least $1,000 a day before his detection. But at last he was met and recognized by Mr. May, the most eminent surgeon of this city, who is lecturer before a medical college in Nashville, Tenn., as the same person who had flourished there last Winter as a corn-cutter and quack generally. Dr. May had the man arrested under the law that disallows persons from abroad to practice, in the district without a diploma. When brought before the magistrate, the culprit begged and pleaded for release, acknowledging the truth of the Doctors charges, and promising to leave the city at once. He was enlarged on bail, and on deposite in the hands of the magistrate of $300 in gold. On returning to his rooms at the National, he locked his doors on the plea of illness. But as the news got among his victims, they grew clamorous, and on Sunday broke his doors open, only to find the bird flown. An officer was despatched to the depot to intercept his flight, without success. But Governor Brown searched in person for him, and employed a policeman to help him, and not finding the man on the train, kept on to Bladensburg, thinking he might be concealed. They found him before arriving at that place; and though he and his daughter offered their wathes and jewelry for his release, took him from the train, and without warrant put him in a wagon, and brought him across the State line to Washington. There he assigned the draft for $500 paid him by the relative of his captor, to Gov. Brown, who left him in the hands of the policeman.

"When the policeman was in search of Ealing at the cars, he was shown a warrant for his arrest by the Committing Magistrate, and ordered to arrest and hold him as a fugitive from justice. On the strength of this existing warrant, but without positive authority, he took Ealing out of Maryland. But after Governor Brown left him the culprit was allowed to escape, his captor saying he had no authority to hold him. Effort is being made to obtain the removal of the policeman, on the ground that he received a bribe from the pretended doctor. Altogether the affair has created quite an excitement."

The Republican Candidates.

Abram Lincoln, of Illinois, who was nominated by the Republican Convention at Illinois, as their candidate for the Presidency, was born in Hardin county, Kentucky, in February, 1809, and is, we believe of Quaker descent. In early life he was poor and received but a limited education. An interesting scene, illustrative of his youthful labors, occurred in the Republican State Convention, held a short time ago. A present was made to it of a fence-rail made by Mr. Lincoln thirty years ago, with a banner referring to his early avocation, and as the subject was referred to in the National Convention at the time he was nominated, and he was eulogized as a man who "could split rails and maul Democrats," it is probable that during the campaign the subject will be almost as frequently alluded to as the "log cabin" of Gen. Harrison during the campaign of 1840. During the Black Hawk war he was a captain of volunteers, but his military services were not sufficiently important to achieve any substantial fame as a soldier.

Mr. Lincoln emigrated at an early age to Illinois, and, occupying his leasure hours in the study of law, was finally admitted to the bar, and he became one of the most able and distinguished lawyers of the State. During the existence of the Whig party he was ardently attached to that organization, and one of its most active members. He was four times elected to the State Legislature, and was a Representative in Congress from 1847 to 1849. Many of the old Whigs of the State desired his election to the United States Senate in 1855; but, in deference to the Anti-Nebraska Democratic sentiment of the State which prevailed at that time, Hon. Lyman Trumbull was chosen. In 1858, when the State Legislature upon which devolved the duty of deciding whether Stephen A. Douglas should continue to represent Illinois in the United States Senate was chosen, the Republicans, with singular unanimity, selected Lincoln as their most appropriate and able champion to oppose him; and they thus paid a high tribute to his talents as a speaker and to his popularity, which was justified by the able manner in which he conducted the campaign, as well as by the large popular vote thrown in his favor, notwithstanding his defeat. The contest in Illinois, in that year, necessarily assumed a very different aspect from the political struggles in other Northern States; for, while in Illinois the supporter of the Administration aided directly and indirectly the Republicans to defeat Douglas, in the other States the Republicans directed their efforts principally to an overthrow of the Administration candidates for Congress, particularly those who had sustained the Lecompton swindle, while many of them cheerfully aided to re-elect those Anti-Lecompton members who like Douglas had resisted that iniquity.

Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine, the Republican nominee for the office of Vice President, was born in Paris, Oxford county, Me., August 27, 1809, the same year as his associate upon the ticket. He is a lawyer by profession, and has occupied a number of important political positions. He was a member of the Maine Legislature from 1836 to 1840, and Speaker of its lower branch during the sessions of 1837, 1839, and 1840; a member of Congress from Maine, from 1843 to 1847; and a member of the United States Senate from Maine, from 1848 until 1857, when, after serving for a little more than a month as Governor, he resigned that office, and was re-elected to the United States Senate. During his whole political life, previous to 1856, he acted with the Democratic party, notwithstanding his strong free-soil proclivities; but after the nomination of Buchanan and the formation of the Cincinnati platform, he formally announced his separation from it on account of its pro-slavery tendencies, and the State election of Maine, in September of that year, surprised all parties by its sweeping Republican majorities.—*The Press.*

The Great Douglas Demonstration in New York.

The New York *Times*, of yesterday, gives a glowing description of the great Douglas meeting held in that city on Tuesday evening. It says:

Some time before the hour for the commencement of the proceedings, there was a large gathering in front of the Institute, where an excellent band performed national and patriotic airs; and as soon as it was dark, bonfires were lighted, and the people poured into the large hall, which was soon filled to overflowing, and those who could not enter, organized meetings outside. Inside, the front and rear of the platform was decorated with American flags and inscriptions. In front of the platform and immediately over the speaker's desk, was the inscription:

For President—STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

On the right of the speaker there was suspended the motto:

"The Constitution and the Union."

While on his left hung a banner with the following:

"The People's Choice."

When the time had arrived, John S. Stedmans went forward upon the platform and said he had been requested by the committee of arrangements to nominate Francis B. Cutting, Esq., for president of the meeting.—The nomination was received with applause, and he was chosen unanimously.

George W. Lane, Esq., then nominated the vice presidents, and they were accepted unanimously, as were the secretaries nominated by R. B. Conally, Esq.

When the organization had been completed and many of the officers had taken their seats upon the platform, the following resolutions were read by Mr. J. McMasters, and adopted amid great enthusiasm:

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That the delegates from the State of New York to the Charleston Convention have well and truly responded to the trust committed to them, and to the overwhelming sentiment of the people of the State of New York, in casting their vote from the first to last, for Stephen A. Douglas, the champion of the equal constitutional rights of all the States, the firm friend of the Union, and the bold and fearless foe of abolitionism at the North, and of sectionalism at the South.

Resolved, That "Democratic principles are unchangeable, when applied to the same subject matters;" that the platform re-enacted at Charleston, was reported at Cincinnati unanimously by the committee representing every State in the Union, was voted for by every delegate in that Convention, accepted and construed by the nominees, endorsed by the entire Democracy of the nation by the election of those nominees; and that we hail in it the reaffirmance of old land-marks that have given success to the Democratic party, and peace and prosperity to our whole country.

Resolved, That we recognize the announcement by Judge Douglas at Cincinnati, when Mr. Buchanan received the vote of a majority of that Convention, that this "entitled him to the nomination," as an example worthy of imitation, and calculated to give harmony and effect to Democratic action.

Resolved, That the Democracy of New York, devoted to the national organization of the Democratic party, sincerely regret that the late delegates of a few States in the Charleston Convention seceded from that body; and that we heartily approve of the resolution of the Virginia delegation, adopted by the Convention, whereby the Democracy of those States whose delegates seceded shall have an opportunity to fill the vacancies thus occasioned.

Resolved, That as, in the language of Judge Douglas, "this is the Government of the white man," therefore all efforts to establish for negroes political equality or citizenship are alike in violation of the spirit of the Constitution and the manifest meaning of its framers.

Resolved, That Stephen A. Douglas, in view of the action of the Charleston Convention, cannot now be set aside with the implied abandonment thereby of the well-settled principle of the Democracy regarding non-intervention by Congress; and that, with him as our standard-bearer, we confidently pledge the State of New York, that she will next fall right herself in the Democratic track, by casting her thirty-five votes for Stephen A. Douglas.

When Mr. McMasters, while reading the resolutions, came to pronounce the name of Stephen A. Douglas, the entire audience arose and gave three loud and hearty cheers, and they renewed them every time the name of the Senator was repeated.

Able speeches were delivered by the chairman, Hon. T. B. Cutting, of New York; Hon. William H. Richardson, of Illinois; Hon. H. M. Waterton, of Tennessee; Hon. Henry S. Foote, of Tennessee; Hon. D. Logan, of Illinois; Hon. E. C. Marshall, of Kentucky; Judge Larrabee, of Wisconsin, and Thomas C. Field, Esq., of New York.—A number of addresses were also delivered at a meeting outside of the hall by other gentlemen.

Mr. Curtin affiliating with Giddings at Chicago.

The character of a man is justly estimated by the company he keeps. After the nomination of Lincoln at Chicago, Mr. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, appeared on the same Platform with Joshua R. Giddings, of Ohio, to endorse the nomination. Giddings is well known as one of the most violent and uncompromising Abolitionists in the country, who has done as much to create and promote this anti-slavery agitation as any other man in the land—his long Congressional career was devoted entirely to the encouragement of abolition fanaticism—he has uttered the most fearful imprecations against the South, rivalling in ferocity those of Garrison and Phillips—he has repeatedly declared within the past year that he and his followers in the Western Reserve would not support any man not known to be a sound and radical Republican, untainted with moderate or conservative views. The nomination of Lincoln, a man of the same extreme stamp, proved entirely satisfactory to Giddings. He appeared on the platform and endorsed Lincoln without the slightest hesitation—and he was followed by Mr. Curtin, the "People's Party" candidate for Governor of Pensylvania—Mr. Curtin who has hesitated to avow himself a Republican—the same Mr. Curtin who could not support Fremont in 1856, and who professes to be oppesed to radicalism of the Republican party. This association with the most bloody and vindictive Abolitionist in the West is a beautiful commentary upon Mr. Curtin's professions of moderation. He seems to have forgotten the part he was to play in his joy at the success of the plots he went to Chicago to promote, and in the flush of excitement following successful treachery, he embraced old Giddings and shouted congratulations from the same platform at the nomination of a candidate who has surpassed even Seward in anti-slavery fanaticism. Since Mr. Curtin has recognized Giddings as a friend and fellow worker in the same cause, we hope that he will not come back to Pennsylvania and labor to play the *role* of moderation any longer.—It will be the worse for him if he does, for after his performances at Chicago, that man must be blind and deaf who does not know that he is a Republican and nothing else—a Republican of the Giddings-Lincoln "irrepressible conflict" school.—*Patriot & Union.*

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.—We, with the almost unanimous wishes of the Democracy of Westmoreland county, place at the head of our paper the name of Stephen A. Douglas, as Pennsylvania's Democratic candidate for nomination at the Baltimore Convention, for Presidency. Since the Charleston Convention there has been a very marked and decided change for Mr. Douglas, and too much credit cannot be given to Col. Israel Painter, and H. W. Weir, the representatives from this Congressional district, for the firmness and consistency with which they supported Mr. Douglas.

We are firmly of the opinion that the nomination of Judge Douglas would secure to the Democratic party the electoral vote of Pennsylvania. He has hosts of warm and ardent friends—men who would be enthusiastic for his election. It is an old adage, "*as goes Pennsylvania, so goes the Union.*" If this be correct, why not give us our favorite? We trust the Baltimore Convention will look to this matter, and put Pennsylvania on a footing that she can show her hand in the coming contest—Douglas and Foster *can* and *will* carry the State by an overwhelming majority. The policy of the Democratic party throughout the Union is to give us a man we can all unite upon, and victory is certain to perch upon our banners.—*Greensburgh Republic.*

Out For Douglas.

The *Union*, published at Wilkesbarre, the old organ of the Luzerne Democracy, has come out strongly in favor of Judge Douglas' nomination at Baltimore. The following is the concluding article in the last issue of that paper:

"On this great question, we cannot entertain a doubt as the result at Baltimore on the 18th proximo. *Let the Douglas union men stand firm, and the result is not clouded by a solitary doubt. It cannot terminate but one way, and that will be in the nomination of a man who is near the heart, and has the good will and wishes of the great masses of the American people!* DOUGLAS AND THE AMERICAN UNION WILL BE THE INSPIRING WAR-CRY, AND THE END WILL BE AS GLORIOUS AS THE BEGINNING HAS BEEN."

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

THE GLOBE.

Huntingdon, Wednesday, May 30, 1860.

LOCAL & PERSONAL.

A GALA DAY.—Friday last, was a gala day among the good citizens of our borough. At an early hour, the "bold soger boys" began to make their appearance, and all was the "wildest excitement." Men, women and children thronged the streets from morning till night. The military companies present, were: The Union Guards, of Petersburg; Scott Infantry, of Huntingdon Furnace; Ringgold Artillery, of Orbisonia; Scott Artillery, of Hare's Valley, and the Jackson Artillery, of McAlvey's Fort. They made a grand show, and behaved like gentlemen.—Gen. Neagley, of Pittsburgh, and one of his aids, were present. The General is a fine looking man, and a brave soldier. He served his country in the Mexican war, and did good service. After marching through the principal streets, the soldiers repaired to West Huntingdon, where they were "put through," and inspected by R. C. McGill, Brigade Inspector, and also reviewed by Gen. Neagley. In the afternoon, after going through the same performance, they proceeded to the Court House, to elect a Colonel and Lieutenant Colonel, which resulted in the election of Andrew Sharrer for Colonel, and Geo. W. Patterson for Lieutenant Colonel.

A tight rope walker arrived in this place on Thursday evening, and announced that he would perform the wonderful feat of walking a rope stretched across the street, on Friday, at one o'clock. He didn't come up to time, however, as the "fancy" would say, for it was half past two before he made his appearance. For fully two hours, the Diamond was crowded with people of all ages, sizes, sex and color, anxiously waiting to see the feat performed. At half past two, all being in readiness, Prof. Nagle made his appearance on the rope, which was stretched from Crouse's Hotel to Jacob Miller's residence, and walked it first forward and then backward. He exhibited a great deal of bold daring and nerve, and seemed to walk with perfect ease; but, as in most other cases, we are afraid he will attempt to walk it once too often.

There was much less drunkenness and rowdyism than is generally carried on upon such occasions, and much less than we anticipated. The masses behaved themselves tolerably well, until about five o'clock, when "minnie rifle" began to take charge of quite a goodly number. We noticed several little brawls, but they all ended in "gas," there not being much disposition shown to fight, except among the regular "fancy," who almost make their living at that and drinking "strychnine."

HURRAH FOR THE FOURTH OF JULY.—The glorious 4th is almost upon us again, and we have not heard one word about it yet. The question is, whether our people will go abroad to celebrate the Fourth, or whether a general fandango will be arranged to come off at home. We might as well have a few hundred people in Huntingdon as not on that day, if arrangements were entered into to entertain them.—We do not believe in leaving a town as pleasant as ours to find fun or expend patriotism on Independence Day, when it can as well take place in our midst. Get out the big drum, stir up the people and arrange a programme for the "glorious Fourth!" Seidlitz powders and torpedoes cost but little, and the man who is not willing to indulge in a "cheap spree" in honor of "American Independence," at least once a year, deserves to be disfranchised from citizenship. And the ladies, the mother and sisters, and the children, want an opportunity to allow the accumulated patriotism of twelve months to escape.

Speaking of the ladies, if our male citizens do not see proper to bestir themselves and undertake the management of a celebration, we hope the females will; and we believe they could do it in a more handsome and creditable style than the sterner sex.

A PLEASANT RIDE.—We (local) treated ourself to a visit up to the Broad Top regions on Wednesday last, over the Broad Top Road, under the care and supervision of J. J. Lawrence, Esq., a gentleman of well known ability, and who understands the business of railroading, perfectly. We found the road in good condition, from beginning to end, (for we went to the "eend," as the Irishman says.) We found Col. Gum Morrison, the same clever, obliging, and accommodating gentleman we have ever known him to be.—Full of fun, and ready to crack a joke at any and all times. Gum is truly the right man in the right place.

The grain crop looks exceedingly well.—All along the road, the wheat and rye crop promise an abundant yield. The corn was just sprouting from mother earth, and looked well.

A JOVIAL PARTY.—In company with three of earth's fairest creatures, and one typical of old Mr. Adam, we strolled into the woods on Monday afternoon last, and had a gay time. We seated ourselves by the side of a little murmuring stream, and chatted and talked and admired the beautiful scenery which surrounded us on every hand, until our faithful chronometer told us that it was time to return to "ye ancient town," which we did, all highly delighted with our "love of a" walk.

☞ We were visited by another violent storm on Saturday last, accompanied with hail. We hear of no serious damage being done to the crops.

☞ Our esteemed friends and fellow citizens J. P. Anderson and John B. Given leave New York on Saturday next, for Europe.—Gen. Jas. Burns of Lewistown, and one or two other gentlemen, also leave in the same steamer. Hope they may have a pleasant tour and return in good health and in time to help to elect Stephen A. Douglas the next President of these United States.

NO WONDER HE LOOKED SO PROUD.—We noticed on Friday last, that Gen. F. H. Lane looked more than usually pleased with himself or somebody else. The secret soon leaked out that his better-half had presented him, at an early hour in the morning, with a "bold soldier boy."

SUNDAY SCHOOL EXHIBITION.—The Methodist Episcopal Sunday School of this place, intend giving an exhibition in their church on Tuesday evening, the 12th of June. We ask for them a liberal attendance, as the proceeds are to be expended for a good purpose.

☞ We had the pleasure of taking our old friend, Col. D. H. Huyett, by the hand, on Friday last, who was circulating around among his friends in this place. He looks hale and hearty, and speaks highly of the western country.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.—Mr. Thompson Martin of Walker township, lost a fine mare and spring colt, by lightning on Friday last. They took shelter under a tree during the storm—the tree was struck and the mare and colt instantly killed.

☞ The President and Directors of the H. & B. T. R. R. Co., went over the road on Wednesday last. They were on an exploring expedition, and visited the different mines now in operation.

☞ John Ashman, a respectable citizen of Three Springs, in this county, died at his residence near Scottsville, on Wednesday last, at an advanced age.

☞ Sunday School and family Libraries and all other books published by the American Sunday School Union, furnished to order on application at Lewis' Book Store, where dialogues of Books can be seen.

A BOOK FOR FRUIT GROWERS.—"Downing's Fruits and Friut Trees of America,"—revised edition, 1860—for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

The Consequences of the Defeat of Seward at Chicago.

[From the N. Y. Herald.]

There is no disguising the fact that everywhere throughout the North the Republicans are filled with deep disappointment at the action of the Chicago Convention in rejecting William H. Seward, an able statesman—the man who created and built up the Republican party. Nowhere is this disappointment more keenly felt than in the State of New York, where a visible gloom hangs over the whole rank and file of the Republican host, whatever some interested leaders may say to the contrary. As for Mr Seward himself, there is every reason to believe that he will retire from public affairs, utterly disgusted with an ungrateful party, who knew not how to appreciate his merits or its own situation.—Had he been defeated by the democracy, that would be nothing. But to be so wounded in the house of his friends is political death.—Thurlow Weed will probably sell out the *Evening Journal* and retreat into private life; and many of Seward's personal and influential friends will maintain a sullen reserve and keep aloof from the party, while the general effect upon it will be that the Democrats who joined at the time of Fremont's contest will withdraw and return to the Democracy; so that in a short time there will be nothing left of the great Republican organization but the old abolition rump.

Greeley and Blair intrigued against Seward because they could not bend him to their selfish views. They succeeded in overthrowing him; but with him they have overthrown the party, whose head and front he was. The Republican managers, envious of his superiorty, and unable to control him, have offered him a sacrifice; but they have lost everything and gained nothing by the course they have pursued. They have lost his ability, statesmanship, and successful prestige in the Empire State, and lost that enthusiasm which the name of the prophet of the higher law would be sure to inspire among his followers, while they will fail to conciliate the conservatism of the Middle States—the ostensible object for which they threw him overboard. The obscurity of Lincoln has been calculated upon as an element of success; but it is known that he preceded Seward in the announcement of the "irrepressible conflict," and his language was even more violent than that of the Rochester manifesto. Lincoln, too, is a man who would be more likely to be driven to extremes by his party, if successful, than William H. Seward, whose cool and cautious sagacity would perhaps restrain him within the bouuds of moderation, so soon as he reached the summit of his ambition and he felt the weight of a vast responsibility pressing upon his shoulders as President of thirty-three united States.

In fine, the Republican leaders have done their party such irreparable mischief at Chicago, that it only remains for the Democrats to unite upon a good candidate in order to have a walk over the course in this State, to say nothing of other Northern States, and to carry the election in November by a sweeping majority.

☞ A horrible tragedy was enacted in Franklin county, on Sunday night a week.—An old man named Mason, had a son, who, for some time, had been taking such of the old man's property as he desired and could get hold of. Only the last week he took a horse and some other articles, and on Sunday night demanded the old man's money, and threatened to take his life if it was not given to him. The old man told him he was old, and needed all he had to support himself and wife, and ordered him to go away. It seems the son had not been permitted to enter the house on this occasion, but broke the door to effect an entrance, and as he entered he was shot by his father, and expired in a few minutes. The old man, on Monday morning, had gone to procure a coffin for his son, and to surrender himself to an officer of the law.

History of the Charleston Convention in a Nut-shell.

[From the Memphis (Tenn.) Appeal.]

The Yancey secessionists (as they turned out to be) went to Charleston not so much with the hope of obtaining the recognition of any particular principle, as to defeat the nomination of Judge Douglas. They had become pledged against him before their people, and to consent to his nomination was equivalent to admitting their want of forecast, and, with many, to abandon their positions—some of them prominent—in their respective localities. The first movement they made on the chess-board at Charleston was to unite on some statesman—North or South—holding this view or that, it did not much matter which, upon whom the opposition to Douglas might unite to secure his overthrow.

They failed in this, for the obvious reason, as the ballotings will indicate, that the could not concentrate their discordant forces upon any common candidate. Still hoping to beat the "Little Giant," they then addressed themselves to the labor of constructing such a platform as the North and Northwest could not and would not accept, and which, if accepted would certainly defeat Douglas by defeating the Democratic party in all the non-slaveholding States. They failed, too, in this movement, because the real friends of the Democratic organization had a clear and reliable majority, which, if it could not nominate a President by a two-thirds vote, could at least make the basis of the canvass.

Failing in this, the opposition to Douglas became for the most part desperate secessionists, determined to defeat him at any and every hazard, even if it required a disruption of the ties which bound the party together. This was the Yancey secession movement which resulted in taking from the Convention some few entire and some fractional delegations from the Southern States. They hoped thus to break up the Convention and place the Presidential canvass at sea. Fortune favored them less in the movement than any previous one. The Convntion continued in session as usual, apparently little reduced in size, and not a whit in the interest displayed in the nomination; while the Hotspur secessionists looked about as blank as sensible men could pe expected to look after doing a very silly thing which could not well be recalled, or defended before their constituents.

So the Democratic organization has survived the shock of faction, and douglas has outlived his enemies. He is this hour more closely taken to the hearts of the American people than ever before in all his brilliant, trying, and eventful history.

Mississippi.

The Chickasaw (Miss.) *Advertiser* has no very good opinion of the disunion movements of Yancey & Co. After reading them a severe, though just, lecture for their desertion of the State rights doctrines embodied in the Cincinnati Platform, and for their personal and factitious opposition to Senator Douglas, the *Advertiser* closes as follows:

Stephen A. Douglas may be defeated, the foundation of this Union may be shaken from center to circumference, yea, it may be sundered, and civil war, like baleful simoon, sweep over the country and drench its hills and vales with fraternal blood, yet these calamities (which may heaven avert) cannot disprove the truth of that principle of Government which Mr. Douglas advocates—that principle of self-government, in defense of which the colonies revolted from their mother country and united in a pledge of "life, liberty and sacred honor," upon the fearful issues of war, and over which they triumphed and achieved for themselves and posterity a victory which the gratitude of humanity can alone requite. Venal politicians may prejudice the mindsof men against it, but time, the impartial arbiter of human acts, will place it upon that elevation from which it will be seen to encompass those great principles of free government dear to every American heart. In 1776 the people of our country indorsed it; in 1856 their decendents reindorsed it; but, whether amid the chaos, which in the politics of our country is becoming more confounded, this principle will again be indorsed, is known only to him who knows all things. Indeed the political horizon is dark—lowering clouds are gathering that betoken a storm which the peace of our country cannot survive. In this dark hour of our political adversity we hope the reflecting men of our country will rally and rear them a standard emblazoned with the sacred names of Liberty and Union.

Douglas and the People.

[From the Blairsville Record.]

The Democratic meeting in this borough on Friday evening last, was of quite a spirited and decided character; the utmost harmony and good feeling prevailed, and although the persons present came from various sections of this and the adjoining county of Westmoreland, and there had been no previous consultation as to predelictions for any particular candidate, yet there existed but one sentiment, and that was most emphatically in favor of Senator Douglas as the candidate for the next President. They fully endorsed the course of the delegates to the late National Convention, who voted for Mr. Douglas *all the time*, and urged them to be steadfast and true, and to accept of no compromise candidate. It seems like the extreme of folly any longer to stem the current of popular will; and those who do we fear will be engulphed in polical ruin. The *vox populi* has proclaimed for the great Illinois Senator, and to be the next President is his manifest destiny.

The Democratic masses will have no other man; with him as the standard-bearer, they will be unconquerable and irresistable. The illustrious champion of Popular Sovereignty has triumphed, and will triumph over all opposition. The people are thoroughly disgusted with the subject of slavery, and are determined to drive it from Congress, and leave it to be decided where it belongs—the signs of the times are unmistakable—he who runs may read. Whatever may have been our personal preference, we consider it our duty as the exponant of Democratic opinion, to bow to the sovereign majesty of the people.

A SHOWER OF TOADS.—We have all read about its raining cats and dogs, pitchforks, and other out of the way things; but at Port Jervis, N. Y., they had an actual shower of toads the other day, hundreds having fallen there during a tremendous shower, which, "in quantity and quality could only be likened to the outpourings of a waterspout at sea." Those of these toads that fell on the pavement were severely maimed, showing that they had fallen from a considerable height.

GREAT TORNADO AT THE WEST.—*Nearly One Hundred Lives Lost.*—The Cincinnati papers of Wednesday last, are filled with accounts of the storm which visited that section of the country on Monday. It is supposed to have extended from Louisville to Marietta, following the course of the river.—The damage done is estimated at $1,000,000. All the towns and villages on the river above Cincinnati have suffered severely. Thirty-six pairs of coal boats, with 900,000 bushels of coal are known to have sunk, and it is feared that nearly 100 lives are lost.

All the steamboats on the river are more or less injured. At Louisville and New Albany the storm was not so disastrous but a great many houses were unroofed and trees and fences blown down. At Louisville two lives were lost, and a number of coal boats sunk.

At Carthage, Ohio, the lunatic asylum suffered a damage of $15,000. Gov. Corwin's residence, at Lebanon Ohio, was unroofed. At Chilicothe the engine house of the Marietta and Cincinnati railroad was unroofed, and F. Garrity, a fireman, killed. Loss to the road $4,000. At Greenfield, Ohio the Methodist church suffered a damage of $6,000, and the Catholic church $300. Dwellings, barns, whole forests of heavy timber, valuable orchards and fences have been prostrated for miles. During the storm the waves in the Ohio river ran very high, and coal, salt and produce boats were sunk in great numbers. The coal alone lost is valued at $75,000.—The *Gazette* says:

The storm, as it passed Cincinnati, must have been at least forty miles in breadth, having reached Independence, Ky., on the south and Preble county, Ohio, on the north.

The velocity with which this tornado traveled may be estimated from the fact that it was only about two hours in going from Louisville to Portsmouth, a distance by an air line of 160 miles. When it is borne in mind that this tornado pursued the sinuosities of the river, it will be seen that its speed must have been immensely beyond that of the fastest locomotive ever run.

MAKING SHOES BY STEAM.—The Haverhill (Mass.) *Publisher* gives an account of a steam shoe factory in that place, for sewing the seams and pegging shoes. The machinery is all worked by a small five-horse power engine. In the basement of the building are the machines for cutting, stripping, rolling and shaping the soles. These are then passed to a story above, where the shoes are lasted, and the outer sole tacked on by hand, which process prepares them for pegging.—The pegging machines are simple in their construction and mode of operation, but perform the work with dispatch and accuracy, driving the pegs at the rate of 14 a second.—One of the most curious operations of the machine is the manner in which it manufactures the pegs for its own use. A strip of wood of the required width, and neatly laid in a coil one hundred feet in length, is put into the machine, and at every revolution it is moved forward, and a peg cut off and driven into the shoe. The rapidity and unerring accuracy with which these machines perform their work is truly astonishing. After being pegged, the shoes are passed up to the third story, where the bottoms are smoothed, scoured and brushed. The fourth story is occupied by the stitching machines, attended by females, but run by steam, which saves a laborious and fatiguing operation.

A WITTY JAIL BIRD.—A short time ago a man named Crandall made his escape from the Angelica county, N. Y., jail. For the information of the curious, he has lately written back to Angelica, the following account of his escape. It must be very satisfactory to his late custodians. He says:—

"I suppose it is a mystery to some how I got away, consequently I will give you a brief history of my departure. The *modus operandi* was this: I got out of my cell with ingenuity, ran up stairs with agility, crawled out of the back window in secresy, slid down the lightning rod with rapidity, walked out of the Angelic town with dignity, and am now basking in the sunshine of pleasure and liberty."

BRIDGE BLOWN DOWN.—The bridge of the Chicago and Rock Island railroad, at Rock Island, was blown down by a violent gale of wind last Saturday evening. It was 700 feet long, and the loss is about $20,000.

DIED,

In Shirleysburg, on the 18th inst., MARGARET, wife of Isaac McDonathan; aged about 30 years. The deceased leaves a disconsolate family of five small children—one an infant eleven days old.

Died at "The Cedars," Huntingdon Co., on the 15th inst., Mrs. SALLIE L. PORTER, wife of Geo. B. Porter, and daughter of John Lyon, Esq., in the 29th year of her age.

The deceased has left a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn her death, but who have reason to rejoice that they are not called on to "Sorrow even as others which have no hope" for "what is their loss, is her eternal gain."

In this place, on the 28th inst., CLARA LIZZIE JACOBS, infant daughter of Samuel T. and Sarah J. Brown, of inflammation of the lungs, aged about five months.

"Mourn not ye whose child hath found
Purer skies and holier ground;
Flowers of bright and pleasant hue,
Free from thorns and fresh with dew.

Mourn not ye whose child hath fled
From this region of the dead,
To yon winged angel-band,
To a better, fairer land.

Knowledge in that clime doth grow
Free from weeds of toil and wo,
Joys which mortals may not share,
Mourn ye not your child is there,"

At his residence in this place, on the 28th inst. after a protracted and painful illness, JAMES HIGHT, in the 70th year of his age.

The deceased was a native of this county, and was long and favorably known as a citizen of this place. It is due to his memory to say that in all the relations of social life, and intercourse with his fellow-men, he has ever sustained the character of a kind parent, an affectionate companion, an accommodating neighbor and a good citizen.—Few men have lived a more exemplary life, or died more universally esteemed and respected by all who knew him. Of him it may be truly said, he was an honest man and the noblest work of God. He leaves a devoted and loving companion, a large family, and numerous relatives and friends to mourn his departure. May He who "tempereth the wind to the shorn lamb" be their comfort and stay in this hour of bereavement and sorrow. B.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

MONDAY, May 28.—Flour.—The Flour market continues very dull but prices are unchanged. There is very little shipping demand, and only 600@700 barrels were disposed of at $5 50 ₱ bbl for good superfine, and $5 75 for extras, at which figures it is freely offered. The sales to the home trade range from our lowest quotation up to $7 50 for common and fancy Brands. Rye Flour and Corn Meal are very quiet. The former is offered at $4 12½; 400@500 bbls of the latter at $3 40@3 50 ₱ bbl.

Grain.—Wheat continues dull, and prices rather favor buyers. Sales of 2500 bushels choice Delaware red at $1 45, some good Pensylvania red of $1 36@1 40, and 1000 bushels prime Southern white at $1 67½ ₱ bushel. Rye is quiet. Small sales of Pennsylvania at 86 cents. Corn is dull and has declined 2 cents ₱ bushel. Sales of 5000 bushels prime yellow at 73 cents afloat, and some of fair quality at 70 cents. Oats are lower; 1500 bushel good Delaware sold at 41 cents ₱ bushel. No change in Barley or Barley Malt.

Seeds.—There is but little Cloverseed coming forward, and the demand is limited. Small sales at $4 55@4 60 ₱ 64 lbs. No sales of Timothy or Flaxseed.

MARRIED,

At Mount Union, by the Rev. G. W. Shaiffer, on the 15th inst., Mr. JACOB G. COVERT, of Springfield Township, to Miss AMANDA JANE SHAVER, of the former place.

On the 19th inst., by A. W. Swope, Esq., SAMUEL REED to Miss MARGARET CLAUBAUGH, both of this county.

COME TO THE NEW STORE FOR CHEAP BARGAINS.

WALLACE & CLEMENT

Respectfully inform the public that they have opened a beautiful assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, &C.,

in the store room at the south-east corner of the Diamond in the borough of Huntingdon, lately occupied as a Jewelry Store.

Their Stock is new and carefully selected, and will be sold low for *cash or country produce.*

FLOUR, FISH, HAMS, SIDES, SHOULDERS, SALT, LARD, and provisions generally, kept constantly on hand on reasonable terms.

Huntingdon, May 9, 1860.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary on the Will of WILLIAM BROWN, late of Alexandria, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said deceased, will please make immediate payment, and those having claims against his estate, will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

SAM'L ISENBERG.
Alexandria, May 9, 1860.* Executor.

THIS WAY! NEW GOODS!

LEVI WESTBROOK

Has just opened the best assortment of Goods in his line, ever brought to Huntingdon. His stock of BOOTS and SHOES for Ladies, Gentlemen, Misses, Boys and Children, comprises all the latest fashions, and manufactured of the best materials.

Also, a fine assortment of HATS for men, Boys and Children. HOSE in great variety for Gentlemen, Ladies, Misses and Children. CARPET BAGS, SUSPENDERS, GARTERS, FANS, &c., &c.

ALSO,

SOLE LEATHER, CALF SKINS, MOROCCO, LASTS, and SHOE-FINDINGS generally.

Thankful for past favors, a continuance of the same is respectfully solicited.

N. B.—Boots and Shoes for Ladies and Gentlemen, repaired and made to order.

Huntingdon, May 9, 1860.

NEW EATING HOUSE,

OPPOSITE THE EXCHANGE HOTEL.

C. SCHNEIDER

Is in his new room, opposite the Exchange Hotel, where his friends are requested to call. He will be prepared at all times to feed the hungry and quench the thirst of the thirsty.

Huntingdon, May 2, 1860.

NEW GROCERY

AND

CONFECTIONERY.

C. LONG

Informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity, that he has opened a new Grocery and Confectionery Store in the basement, under Gutman & Co.'s Clothing Store, in the Diamond, and would most respectfully request a share of public patronage. His stock consists of all kinds of the

BEST GROCERIES,
CONFECTIONERIES, &c., &c.

Fish can be had at wholesale or retail.

ICE CREAM will be furnished regularly to parties and individuals, at his room.

Huntingdon, April 25, 1860.

A CARD.—DR. D. S. HAYS offers his professional services to the inhabitants of Mooresville and vicinity. Office, at the lower bank or Neff Mills, opposite Mrs. Myton's store.

April 18, 1860-tf.

BLINDS AND SHADES.

B. J. WILLIAMS,

NO. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA,

IS THE MOST EXTENSIVE MANUFACTURER OF

VENITIAN BLINDS

AND

WINDOW SHADES.

☞ THE LARGEST AND FINEST ☜

Assortment in the City, at the

LOWEST CASH PRICES.

☞ STORE SHADES MADE AND LETTERED.

April 11, 1860-2m.

EXECUTORS NOTICE.—Letters testamentary on the Estate of GEORGE BLACK, late of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said deceased, will please make immediate payment, and those having claims against his estate, will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

DAVID BLACK,
R. W. BLACK,
Huntingdon, May 23, 1860. Executors.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS.—ORDERS *received at* LEWIS' *Book and Stationery Store, for all new and old Books published in the United States. Books ordered every week.*

SAY AND SEAL,

By the author of "Wide, Wide World," and the author of "Dollars and Cents."—2 vols., 12 mo.; publishers price $2,00.

In evidence of the great popularity of this work, we need only say that 30,000 COPIES of the English edition have already been sold, and, up to the present time, we have been unable to furnish the books as rapidly as ordered.

We invite attention to the following notices:

"The authors have turned their intellectual wealth to the best purposes. Such books are better than hundreds of mere controversial sermons."—R. Shelton Mackenzie.

"'Say and Seal' is indeed a true, beautiful home book, that will be read with delight and profit by tens of thousands of our people."—Evening Bulletin.

"Decidedly the best book emanating from the authoress of 'Wide, Wide World.'"—Inquirer.

"A delightful book it is."—The Press.

"It is superior to 'Wide, Wide World.'"—North American.

THE BIBLICAL REASON WHY,

A handsome book for Biblical Students and Sunday School Teachers, and a Guide to Family Scripture Reading, beautifully illustrated.—Large 12 mo., cloth, gilt side and back. Publishers' price $1.

This book makes the Bible a pleasant as well as profound subject of study. It leaves no difficult or obscure point unexplained. It renders every passage clear. It is exactly the volume that every family, which reads at all imperatively needs to place beside the Bible, as its best companion.

THIS VOLUME ANSWERS 1,493 QUESTIONS IN A CLEAR MANNER.

TESTIMONIALS OF THE CLERGY.

"I have given some attention to the 'Biblical Reason Why,' and feel bound to say that it seems to me to contain a vast amount of information on Biblical subjects, conveyed in a clear manner, illustrated by many valuable cuts, and printed on good paper. It constitutes a valuable addition to the apparatus of the Teacher, Parent, and private Christian."

Right Rev. ALONZO POTTER, D. D., LL. D.
Bishop of Pennsylvania.

"I have examined the 'Biblical Reason Why,' and find it to be a repertory of facts on Biblical subjects, set forth in a plain and intelligible way. Indeed, I am surprised at the amount of matter that is compressed into this volume. For use in families and schools, I consider it the best book of the kind I have seen."

Rev. JOHN McCLINTOCK, D. D., LL. D.,
President of the Troy University, and Pastor of St. Paul's Church (Methodist Episcopal,) New York.

"The attention I have given your book satisfies me that it cannot fail to give important aid to all students of the Bible, and especially that large class who have neither time nor means to bestow on larger or more critical works. The plan of your work is excellent, and the matter well chosen. It should have a large circulation. It will certainly be of great use in the study of the Holy Scriptures."

Rev. JOSEPH H. KENNARD,
Pastor of the Eighth street Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—The House and Lot now occupied by the subscriber, in the Diamond, in the borough of Huntingdon, is offered for sale. The property is well located for business, there being a large store room in the building.

Persons wishing to purchase will call soon.

M. STROUS.
Huntingdon, May 9, 1860.

A beautiful lot of Shaker Bonnets for sale cheap, at D. P. GWIN'S.

D. P. GWIN'S is the place to buy good and cheap Carpets.

IF you want handsome Lawns, Delains, and other Dress Goods, go to D. P. GWIN'S.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.
TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS.

WESTWARD. MAIL.	WESTWARD. FAST LINE.	WESTWARD. THROUGH EXPRESS.	STATIONS.	EASTWARD. THROUGH EXPRESS.	EASTWARD. FAST LINE.	EASTWARD. MAIL.
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
4 44	6 44	5 49	Newton Hamilton,	10 15	3 08	9 32
4 52	6 50	5 56	Mt. Union,	10 09	3 02	9 24
5 07	7 03	6 09	Mill Creek,	9 56	2 49	9 09
5 21	7 15	6 22	Huntingdon,	9 46	2 39	8 57
5 37	7 26	6 36	Petersburg,	9 31	2 26	8 43
5 45	7 32	6 43	Barree,	9 24	2 19	8 35
5 52	7 37	6 49	Spruce Creek,	9 19	2 13	8 28
6 08	7 52	7 05	Birmingham,	9 01	1 56	8 11
6 17	8 09	7 10	Tyrone,	8 54	1 48	8 03
6 27	8 07	7 19	Tipton,	8 45	1 40	7 53
6 32	8 11	7 23	Fostoria,	8 41	1 36	7 48
6 36	8 14	7 27	Bell's Mills,	8 38	1 33	7 44
6 55	8 25	7 40	Altoona,	8 10	1 15	7 15
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	A. M.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.—Passenger Trains arrive and depart as follows:

MORNING TRAIN

For HOPEWELL & intermediate Stations, leaves at 9:00 A. M.
Returning, arrives at HUNTINGDON at 2:18 P. M.

EVENING TRAIN

For SAXTON and intermediate Stations, leaves at 4.30 P. M.
Returning, arrives at HUNTINGDON at 8:10 P. M.

JNO. J. LAWRENCE,
Huntingdon, May 14, 1860. *Superintendent.*

1860.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

FISHER & SON are now opening the *largest and best selected Stock of Goods* ever offered in this community.

It comprises a full line of Fashionable Dress Goods, suitable for SPRING & SUMMER, such as Black and Fancy Silks, French Foulards, (Chintz Figures,) Fancy Organdies, Ducals, Challie's Lawns, English Chintz, Ginghams, Lustres, Prints, &c.

A large and beautiful assortment of Spring Shawls.

A fine stock of richly worked Black Silk Lace Mantles. A full assortment of Ladies' Fine Collars, Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, such as Collars, Cravats, Ties, Stocks, Hosiery, Shirts, Gauze and Silk Undershirts, Drawers, &c.

We have a fine selection of Mantillas, Dress Trimmings, Fringes, Ribbons, Mitts, Gloves, Gauntlets, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Buttons, Floss, Sewing Silk, Extension Skirts, Hoops of all kinds, &c.

Also—Tickings, Osnaburg, Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, all prices; Colored and White Cambrics, Barred and Swiss Muslins, Victoria Lawns, Nainsooks, Tarleton, and many other articles which comprise the line of WHITE and DOMESTIC GOODS.

French Cloths, Fancy Cassimers, Satinets, Jeans, Tweeds, Denims, Blue Drills, Flannels, Lindseys, Comforts, Blankets, &c.

Hats and Caps, of every variety and style.

A Good Stock of GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, BOOTS and SHOES, WOOD and WILLOW-WARE, which will be sold *Cheap.*

We also deal in PLASTER, FISH, SALT, and all kinds of GRAINS, and possess facilities in this branch of trade unequalled by any. We deliver all packages or parcels of Merchandise, *free of charge*, at the Depots of the Broad Top and Pennsylvania Railroads.

COME ONE, COME ALL, and be convinced that the *Metropolitan* is the place to secure fashionable and desirable goods, disposed of at the lowest rates.

FISHER & SON.

Huntingdon, April 18, 1860.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

AT

D. P. GWIN'S STORE.

D. P. GWIN has just received the largest and most fashionable and best selected Stock of Goods in the market, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Plain and Fancy, Satinets, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Beaverteens, Velvet Cords, Cotton Drills, Linen Duck, Blue Drills, and other fashionable Goods for Men and Boys' wear.

The largest and best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods in town, consisting of Black and Fancy Silks, All Wool Delains, Challie Delains, Alpacas, Plain and Figured Braize, Lawns, Ginghams, Ducals, Larella Cloth, Bo Barge, Traveling Dress Goods, and a beautiful assortment of Prints, Brilliants, &c.

Also, Tickings, Checks, Muslins, (bleached and unbleached,) Cotton and Linen Diaper, Crash, Nankeen, &c.

Also, a large assortment of Ladies' Collars, Dress Trimmings, Ribbonds, Gloves, Mitts, Gauntlets, Hosiery, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Victoria Lawn, Mull Muslins, Swiss and Cambric Edging, Dimity Bands, Velvet Ribbons, and a great variety of Hooped Skirts, &c.

Also, a fine assortment of Spring Shawls.

Also, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Shaker Bonnets, Hardware, Queensware, Wood and Willow Ware, Groceries, Salt and Fish.

Also, the largest and best assortment of Carpets and Oil Cloths in town, which will be sold cheap.

Call and examine my Goods, and you will be convinced that I have the best assortment and cheapest Goods in the market.

☞ Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods, at the Highest Market Prices. D. P. GWIN.

Huntingdon, April 18, 1860.

DON'T FORGET,

THE PLACE TO CALL

IS AT G. A. MILLER'S STORE.

GROCERIES,
DRY-GOODS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HATS & CAPS,
FRESH CONFECTIONARIES, &C., &C.
AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST!
AND AS GOOD AS THE BEST!

G. A. Miller has now on hand a well selected stock of fresh Groceries, Dry Goods, Confectionaries, Hats & Caps, Boots & shoes, Notions, &c., all of which he is ready to dispose of at reasonable prices.

The public generally are invited to call and examine his goods.

Thankful for the patronage he has received, he respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

Store room in the old Temperance Hall, Main street. Don't miss the place.

Huntingdon, April 18, 1860.

1,000 CUSTOMERS WANTED!

NEW GOODS

FOR SPRING & SUMMER.

BENJ. JACOBS

Has received a fine assortment of DRY GOODS for the Spring and Summer season, comprising a very extensive assortment of

LADIES DRESS GOODS,
DRY GOODS in general,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
For Men and Boys.
GROCERIES, HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS AND SHOES, &c. &c.

The public generally are requested to call and examine my goods—and his prices.

As I am determined to sell my Goods, all who call may expect bargains.

Country Produce taken in Exchange for Goods.

BENJ. JACOBS, *at the Cheap Corner.*

Huntingdon, April 4, 1860.

H. ROMAN.

NEW

CLOTHING

FOR SPRING AND SUMMER,

JUST RECEIVED

AT

H. ROMAN'S

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at

H. ROMAN'S,

opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon. [April 4, 1860.]

D. P. GWIN keeps the largest, best assortment and cheapest shoes in town. Call and examine them.

CARPET Sacks and Fancy Baskets at D. P. GWIN'S

IF you want handsome Goods, good Goods, cheap Goods, and all kinds of Goods, go to D. P. GWIN'S.

Select Poetry.

TIME WILL SHOW.

Time will show what we have done,
What has been ended, and what begun,
Time will show.

Who has been true to the dream of his youth,
Garnered a harvest of rich, ripe fruit,
Time will show.

Time will show a good deed has been wrought,
Hewn from the heart of a noble thought,
Time will show.

Time will show how men have grown strong,
Chanting the burdens of eloquent song,
Time will show.

We are looking ahead with fearful eyes,
Watching the flush of our morning skies,
All aglow.

We smile as we think on our future years,
But our smiles are veiled with half shed tears
We never show.

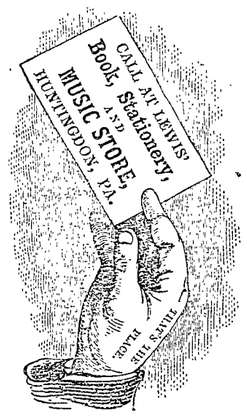
But time will show the deeds of us all,
As we tread the last arch of His mighty hall.
Time will show.

THE LESSON OF THE GARDEN.—A garden is a beautiful book, written by the finger of God; every flower and every leaf is a letter. You have only to learn them—and he is a poor dunce that can not, if he will, do that—to learn them, and join them and then go on reading, and you will find yourself carried away from the earth to the skies by the beautiful story you are going through. You do not know what beautiful thoughts—for they are nothing short—grow out of the ground, and seem to talk to a man; and then there are some flowers—they always seem to be like over-dutiful children—tend them ever so little, and they come up and flourish, and show, as I may say, their bright and happy faces to you.

☞ An elderly gentleman, travelling in a stage was amused by a constant fire of words kept up between two ladies. One at last kindly inquired if the conversation did not make his head ache? He replied, "No, madam, I have been married upward of twenty-eight years."

☞ An Irishman who was lately reprieved as he stated, the he stated the night before his execution, and who wished to get rid of his wife, wrote to her as follows: "I was yesterday hanged, and died like a hero; do as I did, and bear it like a man."

☞ Why is a dog with a broken leg like a boy at arithmetic? Answer—Because he puts down three and carries one.

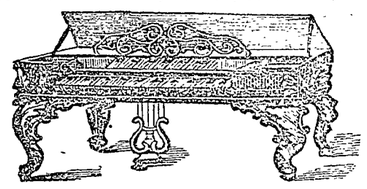


"QUICK SALES
AND
SMALL PROFITS!"

Anybody in want of

FAMILY AND POCKET BIBLES,
HYMN AND PRAYER BOOKS,
ALBUMS AND ANNUALS,
OR
ANY OTHER VALUABLE AND INTERESTING BOOK,
Fancy and School
STATIONERY,
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
CHURCH MUSIC AND INSTRUCTION BOOKS,
SHEET MUSIC for the Piano, Guitar, &c., &c.,
POCKET BOOKS, PORTMONNAIES AND PURSES,
For Ladies and Gentlemen,
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS,
AWARD ARDS AND BOOKS,
For Sunday and Common Schools,
SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS OF ALL KINDS,
TOY BOOKS, ALPHABET BLOCKS, &C.,
ALL KINDS OF BOOKS
Proper for Boys and Girls.
AMUSING GAMES
For Young Folks.
WEDDING ENVELOPES AND CARDS,
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES,
VISITING CARDS,
CHECKER BOARDS, DOMINOES, &C.,
CONVERSATION CARDS,
SONG BOOKS,
From 6 to 75 cents.
BLANK BOOKS,
Memorandum Books of Various Sizes,
SCHOOL BOOKS OF ALL KINDS,
DIARIES FOR 1860.
Drawing and Blotting Paper, Bristal and Card Boards,
WHITE BONNET BOARD,
INDELIBLE, CARMINE, RED, BLUE AND BLACK INKS,
Arnold's Hodgson's and Harrison's
WRITING FLUID.
Wrapping Paper of Different Sizes and Qualities,
&c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.
SHOULD CALL AT
LEWIS'
CHEAP BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE,
In the "Globe" building, Market Square,
where all who want to
SAVE MONEY,
go to make their purchases.

THE WORLD'S GREAT EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL,
AWARDED TO C. MEYER,
FOR HIS TWO PIANOS, LONDON, OCTOBER 15, 1851.



C. MEYER, respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has constantly on hand PIANOS, equal to those for which he received the Prize Medal in London in 1851.

All orders promptly attended to, and great care taken in the selection and packing the same.

He has received during the last Fifteen years more Medals than any other maker from the Franklin Institute—also, First Premiums in Boston, New York and Baltimore.

Warerooms No. 722 ARCH street, below Eighth, south side, PHILADELPHIA.

April 11, 1860–3m.

SELLING OFF FOR CASH!!
BARGAINS IN HARDWARE.

As "the nimble penny is better than the slow sixpence." and *small profits in cash*, are better than *vexing eye-sore book accounts*, JAMES A. BROWN is now determined to sell off the large and splendid stock of Hardware, Paints, &c., which he has just brought from the east, at such low prices, as will induce every body to crowd in for a share of the *bargains*.

His stock includes a complete variety of

BUILDING-HARDWARE, MECHANICS' TOOLS,
CUTLERY, HOLLOW-WARE,
OILS, PAINTS, SADDLERY,
VARNISHES, GLASS, CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS,
STEEL, IRON, CHAIN PUMPS, LEAD PIPE,
MOROCCO, LINING SKINS,
COAL OIL LAMPS and COAL OIL, &c., &c.,

Together with a full assortment of everything pertaining to his line of business.

☞ All orders receive prompt attention. ☜
JAS. A. BROWN.

Huntingdon, April 11, 1860.

FRANKLIN HOUSE,
IN THE DIAMOND,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
VALENTINE CROUSE, Proprietor.

The citizens of the county, and strangers and travelers generally, will find comfortable accommodations at this house. Give us a trial. [April 4, 1860.]

PLATFORM SCALES, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, SUITABLE FOR RAILROADS, &c., for weighing hay, coal, ore and merchandise generally. Purchasers run no risk, every scale is guaranteed correct, and if, after trial, not found satisfactory, can be returned without charge.

☞ Factory at the old stand, established for more than thirty-five years.

ABBOTT & CO.,
Corner of Ninth and Melon Streets,
April 4, 1860–3m. PHILADELPHIA.

PUMP MAKING.—The public are informed the subscriber is still in the Pump Making business at Mill Creek, and will furnish pumps, including all wood work, with good timber, at different points on the Canal and Railroad, at 45 cents per foot. When timber and boarding are found, from 25 to 33 cents per foot. If the work is not well done, no pay will be exacted.

ISAAC WOOLVERTON,
Mill Creek P. O.,
Huntingdon co.,
Penna.

Refers to—
J. Sewell Sewart, Theo. H. Cremer, William Dorris, William Dorris, Jr., Thomas Fisher, Horatio G. Fisher, John Scott, Samuel T. Brown, David Blair and Judge Taylor, Huntingdon; and to Geo. Bucher, John Porter, Charles Porter and Wm. Christy, Alexandria.
March 28, 1860–6m.

M. GUTMAN & CO.
SPRING & SUMMER CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS.

The public generally are respectfully informed that M. GUTMAN & CO., have now upon their shelves a new and well selected stock of fashionable
SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING,
to which they ask the attention of all who are in want of a neat and comfortable Coat, a Vest or a pair of Pants.—Their stock will bear examination, and they respectfully request all to call and see for themselves.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.

A good assortment of
BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.,
will also be found on hand. All of which will be sold as low, if not lower, than the same quality of goods can be had in the county.

Call at the corner of the Diamond, Long's new building.
M. GUTMAN & CO.

Huntingdon, April 4, 1860.

TIN WARE!
PRICES REDUCED.
MERCHANTS AND DEALERS

Are invited to call and examine the largest assortment of WELL MADE TIN WARE to be found in the State, which we are prepared to sell at LOWER PRICES than inferior goods are generally sold for.

MELLOY & FORD,
Sign of the *Large Coffee Pot*,
723 Market street, PHILADELPHIA.
March 14, 1860–3m.

J. M. IRVINE, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office and residence opposite Wm. Moore & Sons Store, in Alexandria, Huntingdon county, Pa. [March 7, 1860–3m.]

LIME! LIME!! LIME!!!
THOMAS MOORE

Respectfully informs builders, farmers and others, that he will have constantly on hand at his kiln at McConnellstown, fresh burnt Lime, which he will furnish in any quantity on order, cheap for cash. Lime can also be had from Thos. G. Strickler, in Huntingdon, in small quantities.
McConnellstown, March 7, 1860–3m.*

ALEXANDRIA FOUNDRY.—ROGER C. McGILL, manufacturer of all kinds of castings, forge and rolling mill, grist and saw mill, thrashing machine, sled and sleigh soles, wagon boxes, stoves of various kinds, kettles, plough shears to suit all kinds of ploughs; also, car wheels and railroad work, and has a new and improved plough that renders satisfaction to all farmers that have used them. I will keep all kinds of plough shears and ploughs at Messrs. Fisher & McMurtrie's, Huntingdon, and at Mr. George Eby's, Mill Creek, and will fill all orders promptly. The farmers will save money by getting shears and ploughs of McGILL, at the foundry head-quarters, the place to buy cheap. All kinds of produce, old metal and lumber, taken in exchange.—Bring the pay and save ten per cent.

R. C. McGILL.
Alexandria, March 7, 1860–1y.

JOHN SCOTT. SAMUEL T. BROWN. J. H. O. CORBIN.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—J. H. O. CORBIN has, from this date, become a member of the firm of
SCOTT & BROWN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
HUNTINGDON,
in which name the business will still be conducted.
Huntingdon, Jan. 2, 1860.

THE best display and largest variety of all kinds of Goods, can always be found at the cheap store of FISHER & SON.

DARK Colored Palm Hoods, best quality, only 50 cts. each. FISHER & SON.

TEETH EXTRACTED without PAIN, by Dr. J. LOCKE & J. G. CAMP, DENTISTS. Office one door east of the BANK, (up stairs.) Give them a call.
Dec. 28, 1859.

STORE ROOM TO RENT AND FIXTURES FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers for rent his Store Room in Market Square—it having Gas and other conveniences connected.

He offers for sale his entire Stock and Fixtures at reduced prices.

Any person desiring a good situation for business, can have an opportunity of getting one by calling on the subscriber on the premises.

T. P. LOVE.
Huntingdon, Feb. 8, 1860.

ALEXANDRIA BREWERY.—
NEW FIRM!

The undersigned respectfully inform the public that they have purchased the ALEXANDRIA BREWERY and will continue the business, and endeavor to give general satisfaction.

All orders will be promptly attended to.

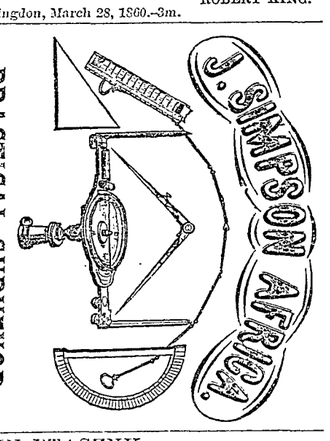
WM. ROTHROCK,
Alexandria, Feb. 22, 1860. WM. N. KIRBY.

ROBT. KING,—
MERCHANT TAYLOR,
Hill Street, one door west of Carmon's Store,

Has just returned from the City with the most splendid assortment of
CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES, and
PLAIN and FANCY VESTINGS,
ever received in Huntingdon, which he will make up to order in the best workman-like manner.

Thankful for past favors, a continuance of the same is respectfully solicited.

ROBERT KING.
Huntingdon, March 28, 1860.–3m.



JOHN PTASZYK,
PIANO FORTE, ORGAN AND MELODEON TUNER,

Respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity, and of the county, that he will be in Huntingdon regularly twice a year, in June and December, for the purpose of tuning and repairing Piano Fortes, Organs and Melodeons, and musical instruments, of all descriptions.

☞ All orders left at the Book, Stationery and Music Store of Wm. Lewis, will be promptly and faithfully attended to. [Dec. 14, 1859–1y.]

SONGS AND BALLADS, &C.,
FOR EVERYBODY.

The Gentle Annie Melodist,
The Dime Melodist,
The Dime Song Book, No. 1,
The Dime Song Book, No. 2,
The Dime Song Book, No. 3,
The Dime Song Book, No. 4,
The Dime Dialogues,
The Dime Speaker,
The Dime Cook Book,
The Dime Recipe Book.

For sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

WHAT EVERYBODY WANTS.
EVERYBODY'S LAWYER
AND
COUNSELLOR IN BUSINESS
BY FRANK CROSBY,
OF THE PHILADELPHIA BAR.

It Tells You How to draw up PARTNERSHIP PAPERS and gives general forms for AGREEMENTS of all kinds, BILLS OF SALE, LEASES and PETITIONS.
It Tells You How to draw up BONDS and MORTGAGES, AFFIDAVITS, POWERS OF ATTORNEY, NOTES and BILLS OF EXCHANGE, RECEIPTS and RELEASES.
It Tells You The laws for the COLLECTION OF DEBTS, with the STATUTES OF LIMITATION, and amount and kind of property EXEMPT from EXECUTION in every State.
It Tells You How to make an ASSIGNMENT properly, with forms for COMPOSITION with CREDITORS, and the INSOLVENT LAWS of every State.
It Tells You The legal relations existing between GUARDIAN and WARD, MASTER and APPRENTICE, and LANDLORD and TENANT.
It Tells You What constitutes LIBEL and SLANDER, and the LAW as to MARRIAGE DOWER, the WIFE'S RIGHT IN PROPERTY, DIVORCE and ALIMONY.
It Tells You The Law for MECHANICS' LIENS in every State, and the NATURALIZATION LAWS of this country, and how to comply with the same.
It Tells You The law concerning PENSIONS and how to obtain one, and the PRE-EMPTION LAWS to PUBLIC LANDS.
It Tells You The Law for PATENTS, with mode of procedure in obtaining one, with INTERFERENCES, ASSIGNMENTS and TABLE OF FEES.
It Tells You How to make your WILL, and how to ADMINISTER ON AN ESTATE, with the law and the requirements thereof in every State.
It Tells You The meaning of LAW TERMS in general use, and explains to you the LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE and JUDICIAL Powers of both the General and State GOVERNMENTS.
It Tells You HOW TO KEEP OUT OF LAW, by showing how to do your business legally, thus saving a vast amount of property, and vexatious litigation, by its timely consultation.

Single copies will be sent by mail, postage paid, to EVERY FARMER, EVERY MECHANIC, EVERY MAN OF BUSINESS, and EVERYBODY in EVERY STATE, on receipt of $1 00, or in law style of binding at $1 25.

$1000 A YEAR can be made by enterprising men everywhere, in selling the above work, as our inducements to all such are very liberal.

For single copies of the Book, or for terms to agents, with other information, apply to or address
JOHN E. POTTER, Publisher,
No. 617 Sansom street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Nov. 23, 1859–6m.

☞ Everybody's Lawyer is for sale at Lewis' Book Store

COAL OIL & COAL OIL LAMPS, for 75 cents and upwards, at the Hardware Store of J. A. BROWN.

WRAPPING PAPER! A good article for sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

WOSTENHOLMS' Celebrated IXL Knives and Razors, for sale by JAS. A. BROWN.

YOU will find the Largest and Best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods at D. P. GWIN'S.

HOOPED SKIRTS worth 2 50 will be sold for $1 25 at the cheap store of FISHER & SON.

HOOP SKIRTS with from 4 to 30 hoops, at prices from 25 cts. to $2,00 at the cheap store of D. P. GWIN.

THE best Tobacco in town, at D. P. GWIN'S.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want Fashionable Goods.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want GOOD GOODS.

A Splendid variety of Carpets, only 25 cts. per yard. FISHER & SON.

THE
CASSVILLE SEMINARY
AND
NORMAL SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES & GENTLEMEN
CHEAPEST SCHOOL IN THE LAND
Send for a Catalogue!!
Address, M. McN. WALSH, A. M.,
Cassville, Huntingdon Co., Pa.

1860. 1860.
SPRING STOCK NOW OPEN.—

Full Stock of SILKS,
Full Stock of SHAWLS,
Full Stock of DRESS GOODS,
Full Stock of LINEN GOODS,
Full Stock of COTTON GOODS,
Full Stock of BLACK GOODS,
Full Stock of WHITE GOODS,
Full Stock of LACE GOODS,
New Materials for DUSTERS,
Novelties in FRENCH GOODS, &c. &c.

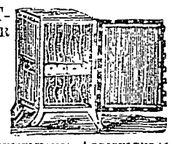
EYRE & LANDELL,
Fourth & Arch Sts., Philadelphia.

N. B.—Storekeepers may at all times find Good Bargains, daily from New York and Philadelphia Auctions.

P. S.—BLACK SILKS, at nett prices, decidedly cheap.
Feb. 29, 1860–3m.

THE "GLOBE JOB OFFICE" is the most complete of any in the country, and possesses the most ample facilities for promptly executing in the *best* style, every variety of Job Printing, such as
HAND BILLS,
PROGRAMMES,
BLANKS,
POSTERS,
CARDS,
CIRCULARS,
BALL TICKETS,
BILL HEADS,
LABELS, &C., &C., &C.
CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS OF WORK,
AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

EVANS & WATSON'S SALAMANDER SAFES,
304 CHESTNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.



ANOTHER TRIUMPH!

Philadelphia, Sept. 29, 1859.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE PENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY:—The subscribers, your committee to examine the contents of a Salamander Safe, of Evans & Watson, after being exposed to a strong fire on the Fair Grounds for eight hours, respectfully represent—

That after seven cords of oak wood and three of pine had been consumed around the Safe, it was opened in the presence of the committee, and the contents taken out, a little warmed, but not even scorched.

Several Silver Medals heretofore received by the manufacturers, and a large quantity of documents were in the Safe, and came out entirely uninjured.

The experiment satisfied us of the capacity of Safes of this kind to protect contents from any fire to which they may be exposed.

The Committee awarded a Diploma and Silver Medal.

GEO. W. WOODWARD,
JOHN W. GEARY,
J. P. RUTHERFORD,
ALFRED S. GILLETT.

STILL ANOTHER.

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 17, 1859.—Messrs. EVANS & WATSON, Philadelphia.

Gentlemen:—The Salamander Fire-Proof Safe of your manufacture, purchased by us from your Agent, Ferris & Garrett, of our city, some nine months ago, was severely tried by burglars last Saturday night, and although they had a sledge hammer, cold chisels, drill and gunpowder, they did not succeed in opening the Safe. The lock being one of "Hall's Patent Powder-proof," they could not get the powder into it, but drilled a hole in the lower panel and forced in a large charge, which was ignited, and although the door, inside and out, showed the explosion not to have been a small one, it was not forced open. We suppose they were the greater part of the night at work on it. We are much gratified at the result of the attempt to enter it, and if the above facts are of any service, you are at liberty to use them. Yours, truly,
BAYNARD & JONES.

GREAT FIRE!—ANOTHER TRIUMPH!!

KNOXVILLE, Tennessee, March 13th, 1859.

Messrs. EVANS & WATSON, Philadelphia:

Gentlemen:—It affords me great pleasure to say to you that the Salamander Safe which I purchased of you in February, 1858, proved to be what you recommended it—a sure protection from fire. My storehouse, together with several others, was burned to the ground in March last.—The Safe fell through into the cellar, and was exposed to intense heat for six or eight hours, and when it was taken from the ruins and opened, all its contents where found to be in a perfect state, the books and the papers not being injured any whatever. I can cheerfully recommend your Safes to the community, believing, as I do, that they are as near fire-proof as it is possible for any Safe to be made.
THOMAS J. POWELL.

☞ A large assortment of the above SAFES always on hand, at 304 Chestnut street, (late 24 South Fourth street,) Philadelphia. [Nov. 16, 1859.]

SCHOOL BOOKS,
FOR SALE
AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

OSGOOD'S Speller, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Readers.
M'GUFFEY'S Speller and Readers, (old and new editions.)
SANDER'S do do do
SWAN'S do do do
COBB'S do do do
Webb's Normal Reader, No. 1.
Emerson's Readers.
Town's Speller and Definer, (old and new editions.)
Scholar's Companion.
Smith's, Bullion's, Brown's and Tower's Grammars.
Fitch's Physical Geography.
Warren's Physical Geography.
Mitchell's, Monteith and McNally's Geographies & Atlases.
Webster's and Worcester's Dictionaries.
Quackenbos' First Lessons in Composition.
Quackenbo's Composition and Rhetoric.
Greenleaf's, Stoddard's, Emmerson's, Swan's, Colburn's and Ray's Arithmetics.
Peterson's Familiar Science.
Greenleaf's and Stoddard's Keys to Arithmetics.
Greenleaf's and Davies' Algebras.
Greenleaf's Key to Algebra.
Parker's Juvenile Philosophy.
Parker's First Lessons in Natural Philosophy.
Parker's Philosophy.
Upham's Mental Philosophy.
Willard's History of the United States.
Berard's " " "
Goodrich's " " "
Payson, Dunton and Scribner's Penmanship, in eleven numbers.
Academical, Controllers' and other Copy Books.
Elements of Map Drawing, with plan for sketching maps by tri-angulation and improved methods of projection.
Davies' Elementary Geometry and Trigonometry.
Davies' Legendre's Geometry.
Fulton & Eastman's Book-keeping.
Book Keeping by Single Entry, by Hanaford & Payson
Book Keeping by Single and Double Entry, by Hanaford & Payson.
Other books will be added and furnished to order.
A full stock of School Stationery always on hand.
Huntingdon, Pa.

WINDOW SHADES, CORDS, *TASSELS, &C.*, and BAILEY'S FIXTURES,
A handsome assortment just received and for sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

BUTCHER-KNIVES and Carvers, in great variety, for sale at the Hardware Store of JAMES A. BROWN.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS

L. EVANS & CO., Miners and Dealers in Broad Top Coal. Office, Huntingdon, Pa.

W. MEGAHAN & CO., Miners and Dealers in Broad Top Coal. B. L. Megahan, General Agent, McConnellstown, Huntingdon county, Pa.

DAVID BLAIR, Miner and Shipper of Broad Top Coal. Office Huntingdon Pa.

G. A. MILLER, Dealer in Groceries, Confectionaries, &c., &c.

C. COUTS, Proprietor of the Mansion House.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Reed's Drug Store. Aug. 28, '55.

J. S. MILLER, *Proprietor of the Jackson House.*

S. S. SMITH, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, &c. Also—Groceries, Confectioneries, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. LEWIS, Dealer in Books, Stationery and Musical Instruments, Huntingdon, Pa.

D. P. GWIN, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO. Founders, Huntingdon, Pa.

JAMES A. BROWN, Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

H. ROMAN, Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

BENJ. JACOBS, Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Queensware, &c. &c.

M. GUTMAN & CO., Dealers in Ready made Clothing. Huntingdon, Pa.

FISHER & SON, Dealers in Dry Goods, Grain, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

LEVI WESTBROOK, Dealer in Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Misses' Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Morocco Lerther, etc.

JOSEPH REIGGER, Watchmaker and dealer in Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, &c.

WM. WILLIAMS, Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

OWEN BOAT, Carriage and Waggon Manufacturer.

JOHN F. RAMEY, County Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street, one door east of the Huntingdon Marble Yard.
REFERENCES—L. T. Watson, Philadelphia; J. P. Leslie, Geologist, Philadelphia; Charles Mickley, Rough and Ready Furnace, Hon. Jonathan M'Williams.

RICHARD LANGDON, Miner and Dealer in Broad Top Coal, Hopewell, Bedford county, Pa. [Nov. 3, '58.

AMMERMAN & CO., Miners and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Broad Top, Huntingdon co., Penna. [Nov. 3, 1858.

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.
Huntingdon, April 14, 1858. H. ROMAN.

DRY GOODS!—A fine assortment on hand for the accommodation of customers, at BENJ. JACOBS' "Cheap Corner," Market Square. (oct28)

STONE-WARE at S. S. Smith's Grocery, 20 per cent. cheaper than any other place in town.

H. K. NEFF, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

OFFICE, Hill street, opposite Dr. Luden, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity.
April 13, 1859.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.,
NEAR PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD DEPOT.
T. K. SIMONTON, *Proprietor.*
Dec. 28, 1859.

JACKSON HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor.

MANSION HOUSE,
HILL STREET.
HUNTINGDON, PA.
CHRISTIAN COUTS, Proprietor.

My old patrons and the traveling public in general, may expect warm receptions and good accommodations.
April 6, 1859.

R. ALLISON MILLER,
DENTIST,

Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House.
April 13, 1859.

VIOLINS,
GUITARS,
SYMPHONIANS, ACCORDEONS AND FIFES,
For sale cheap at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

TRUSSES! BRACES!! SUPPORTERS!!! C. H. NEEDLES,
S. W. Corner Twelfth and Race streets, PHILADELPHIA.

Practical Adjuster of Rupture Trusses and Mechanical Remedies. Has constantly on hand a large stock of Genuine French Trusses; also, a complete assortment of the best American, including the celebrated Whites Patent Lever Truss, believed by the best authorities to be superior to any yet invented. English and American Supporters and Belts, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Self-Injecting Syringes, adapted to both sexes, in neat portable cases, French Pessaries, Urinal Bags, &c.

Orders and letters of enquiry, will meet prompt attention.
October 19, 1859–1y.

THE CYTHARA—The Presbyterian Psalmodist—The Shawn—The Jubilee—Hunten's and Bertini's enlarged and improved instructors—Weiland's New and Improved Method for the Guitar—Leland's Accordeon, Violin and Flute Instructors—Winner's and Howe's Violin Instructors—Bellak's Melodeon Instructor—Burrowes' Piano-Forte Primer—do. Thorough-Base Primer—Howe's Drawing Room Dances—The Chorus Glee Book—Tara's Harp, for sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

READY RECKONER. A complete Pocket Ready Reckoner, in dollars and cents, to which are added forms of Notes, Bills, Receipts, Petitions, &c., together with a set of useful tables, containing rate of interest from one dollar to twelve thousand, by the single day, with a table of wages, and board by the week and day, published in 1859. For sale at *LEWIS' BOOK STORE.*

SCHOOL BOOKS, Generally in use in the Schools of the County, not on hand, will be furnished to order, on application at *LEWIS' BOOK ANDSTATIONERY STORE.*

PARCHMENT DEED PAPER—ruled, for sale at *LEWIS' BOOK STORE.*

PAPER! PAPER!! Note, Post, Commercial, Foolscap and Flatcap—a good assortment for sale by the ream, half ream, quire or sheet, at LEWIS' NEW BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

GUM SHOES, cheaper at D. P. Gwin's than can be had in town. Call and see them.

CLOAKING Cloths, Tassals, Cords and Binding, cheap at D. P. GWIN'S.

ENVELOPES—By the box, pack, or less quantity, for sale at *LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.*

IF you want Carpets and Oil Cloths, call at D. P. GWIN'S, where you will find the largest assortment in town.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—A good assortment of miscellaneous and School Books—Foolscap, Letter, Commercial and Note Paper—Plain and Fancy Envelopes—Red, Blue and Black Inks—Blank Books of numerous sizes—Pens, Pencils, Pocket and Desk Inkstands, and every other article usually found in a Book and Stationery Store, can be had at fair prices at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

NOTICE TO ALL!!

The subscriber, who has for more than one year, carried on business in company with Messrs. F. BRANDY, H. GIN, P. WHISKEY, and Mr. LAGER BEER, has this day *dissolved partnership with the above firm!* All claims against the old firm will be paid by the subscriber, and all those indebted to the firm will pay him.

CLOCKS, WATCHES and *JEWELRY* will always be repaired. A good stock of CLOCKS, WATCHES and JEWELRY will be kept on hand for customers who may favor him with a call.

JOSEPH REIGGER.
Huntingdon, March 2, 1859.

FOR EVERYBODY.
TRY THE NEW STORE,
On Hill Street opposite Carmon's Store.

THE BEST
SUGAR and MOLASSES,
COFFEE, TEA and CHOCOLATE,
FLOUR, FISH, SALT and VINEGAR,
CONFECTIONERIES, CIGARS and TOBACCO,
SPICES OF THE BEST, AND ALL KINDS,
and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store.

ALSO— Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs,
Paints, Varnishes, Oils and Spts. Turpentine,
Fluid, Alcohol, Glass and Putty,
BEST WINE and BRANDY for medical purposes,
ALL THE BEST PATENT MEDICINES,
and a large number of articles too numerous to mention,
The public generally will please call and examine for themselves and learn my prices.

S. S. SMITH.
Huntingdon, May 25, 1858.

THE HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY IN BLAST AGAIN!—The subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the public generally, that

they have rebuilt the Huntingdon Foundry, and are now in successful operation, and are prepared to furnish Castings of every description, of best quality and workmanship, on short notice, and on reasonable terms. Farmers are invited to call and examine our Ploughs. We are manufacturing the Hunter Plough. This plough took the first premium at the Huntingdon county Agricultural Fair last fall. Also, Hunter's celebrated Cutter Ploughs, which can't be beat—together with the Keystone, Hillside and Bar-shear ploughs. We have on hand and are manufacturing Stoves—such as Cook, Parlor, and Office stoves for wood or coal. Hollow ware, consisting of Kettles, Boilers, Skillets, &c., all of which we will sell cheap for cash or in exchange for country produce. *Old metal taken for castings.* By a strict attention to business, and a desire to please, we hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO.
Huntingdon, April 20, 1856.

MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb, Tables and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.

Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.

W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the country, at a fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. WILLIAMS.
Huntingdon, May 16, 1855.

NEW BOOKS!
FOR SALE AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE

THE HOUSE: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Rural Architecture; or, How to Build Dwellings, Barns, Stables, and Out Dwellings of all kinds. With a Chapter on Churches and School-Houses. Price, 50 cents.

THE GARDEN: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Practical Horticulture; or, How to Cultivate Vegetables, Fruits, and Flowers. With a Chapter on Ornamental Trees and Shrubs. Price, 50 cents.

THE FARM: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Practical Agriculture; or, How to Cultivate all the Field Crops. With an Essay on Farm Management, etc. Price, 50 cents.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Cattle, Horse, and Sheep Husbandry; or, How to Breed and Rear the Various Tenants of the Barn-yard, etc., etc. Price, 50 cents.

HOW TO TALK: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Conversation and Debate, with Directions for Acquiring a Grammatical Style, and more than Five Hundred Common Mistakes Corrected. Price, 50 cents.

HOW TO BEHAVE: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Republican Etiquette, and Guide to Correct Personal Habits; with Rules for Debating Societies and Deliberative Assemblies, etc. Price, 50 cents.

HOW TO DO BUSINESS: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Practical Affairs and Guide to success in Life; with a Collection of Business Forms, and a Dictionary of Commercial Terms, etc. Price, 50 cents.

WILLIAM AFRICA
HAS AGAIN COMMENCED THE
BOOT AND SHOE-MAKING,
ONE DOOR EAST OF H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE.

His old customers and the public generally, will give him a call. [Huntingdon, Oct. 20, 1858.]

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!! Keep yourself warm. Call at M. GUTMAN & CO'S Cheap Clothing Store, in Long's new building, Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa. A good stock always on hand. (oc28.)

COAL BUCKETS and Shovels, for sale by JAMES A. BROWN.

LIQUORS, of the best, for Medicinal purposes, at S. S. SMITH'S.

CLOTHING!—A large stock on hand, at the cheap store of BENJ. JACOBS. Call and examine goods and prices. (oct28.)

TRACING MUSLIN, DRAFTING AND DRAWING PAPER,
While and Colored Card Paper,
For sale at *LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.*

IF YOU WANT TO BE CLOTHED, Call at the store of BENJ. JACOBS.

CALL at the new CLOTHING STORE of GUTMAN & CO., if you want a good article of Clothing. Store room in Long's new building, in the Diamond, Huntingdon. Sept. 9, 1857.

CONFECTIONERIES of the very best. Call at MILLER'S.

BOOTS and SHOES, the largest and cheapest assortment in town, at D. P. GWIN'S.

BLANK BOOKS, OF VARIOUS SIZES, for sale at *LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.*

MONTHLY TIME BOOKS, For sale at *LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.*

BOOK BINDING. Old Books, Magazines, or publications of any kind, bound to order, if left at *LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.*

BUSINESS MEN, TAKE NOTICE! If you want your card neatly printed upon envelopes, call at *LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.*

FOR THE LADIES. A superior article of Note Paper and Envelopes, suitable for *confidential* correspondence, for sale at *LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.*

BOOTS & SHOES.—Old and young can be fitted at BENJ. JACOBS' store in Market square, Huntingdon, Pa. (oct28.)

GROCERIES, &c., &c.—Call at the cheap store of BENJ. JACOBS. All kinds of country produce taken in exchange at the highest market prices. (oct28.)

BOOTS & SHOES, Hats & Caps, the largest assortment and cheapest to be found at D. P. GWIN'S

GUN BARRELS AND LOCKS.—A large assortment at BROWN'S HARDWARE STORE.

LADIES Collars, very cheap and beautiful, at D. P. GWIN'S.